THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors,

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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GOV. ALLEN predicts a Democratic majority of 70,000 in Ohio at the next autumn election.

There is a prospect that Bigler will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—which argues [a] restoration of purity and respectability.

[illegible] Marshall, son of Chief Justice Marshall, 70 years of age, is [illegible] the pension office at $1,200 [illegible]. Mr. Marshall resides in the [illegible], lost all his property [illegible] war, is a [illegible] in [illegible] resembles his father.

[illegible] total realized for the rental [illegible] in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, [illegible] pews, during the past year, is $71,165. This probably the largest revenue from pews of any church in the world. Mr. Beecher's salary is $20,000 a year.

The largest run ever made by the Nashville cotton factory was on last Saturday, says the Nashville *Union and American*, when 20,070 yards of [illegible] and drilling was woven. Fourteen thousand spindles are in operation there now and seven hundred looms. Five hundred operatives are employed and they receive at the end of every six days $2,050. All this, notwithstanding the fact that trade in fabrics is at present extremely dull. St. Louis is the principal market for the goods made at this mill, which is now running at its full capacity.

[illegible]

And now Tourgee, whilom Judge, raises up his voice against reconstruction. He too is convinced at this late day that there has been a fearful, if not a fatal, mistake made in the Radical programme in the South. Do our people recollect who and what this fellow was and is? He it was who hastened on to Pittsburg to tell the gallant patriots of the Grand Army of the Republic there assembled, how he had dragged up seven drowned negro infants "by the backs" in one mill pond in Guilford county. He it was to whom we are indebted for every obnoxious feature of the present Constitution of the State. He it was who went through North Carolina organizing the negroes into Loyal Leagues. It was in his judicial district where negro fiends ravished and burnt until the whites were forced from a sense of insecurity and for mutual protection to form opposite associations. It was in his district that Hill and Moore and Wiley were imprisoned, and Kirk and Bergen held military possession, overriding laws and constitutions. It is this man who now "grows circumspect."

Yes, Tourgee has actually come to the conclusion that reconstruction is a failure—"not only a failure," he assures a correspondent of a Cincinnati Radical paper, "but one of so utter and ignominious a character that the people are disinclined to go back and inquire into its causes."

But he does. According to Tourgee, and surely he ought to know, the mistakes of reconstruction were: First, the assumption that men who had come up from barbarism through two hundred and fifty years of slavery, could make self-protecting, well-balanced freedmen in a day; and, second, that a party made up of this element could protect itself from the assaults of a party combining experience, culture and wealth. Looking back over the work, and considering the present 'unfortunate' condition of the whites in two States, and of the negroes in all the other States, Tourgee now thinks it strange that anybody should have "dreamed of conferring the power of a State upon a party having not more than a tenth of the property, and neither intelligence nor experience in public affairs." In fact, Tourgee has used his vital optic to some purpose, and accordingly takes a very gloomy view for black and white Republicans in the South.

"By regaining possession of the Southern States the whites have a more potent voice in national affairs than ever before, the enfranchisement of the blacks having largely increased the Congressional representation from this section, and added to the electoral vote which chooses the President. The whites are virtually on top in all but two of the Southern States, and the negro government in these will be upset before long. In the Presidential election of next year, the strongest advocates of the reconstruction policy will see and feel the weapon they have put into the hands of the South."

From this stand point our immaculate statesman predicts evil consequences to his party. Having built upon a foundation of sand, he fears the coming rains and winds of a political revolution. Nay, even the "results of the war," and the Constitutional Amendments are in danger. The negroes being citizens merely in name, and composing almost the entire file of the Southern Republican party, he thinks they must and will go down before the combined wealth and courage of the whites.

He thinks the negroes ought to have been educated before they were allowed to vote, and in the mean time the native whites being "rebels" ought not to have been allowed to participate in public affairs. This, of course, would have retained Tourgee in office during his natural life, which probably may have had some weight in forming his opinion.

Too late for moralizing, Judge Tourgee. What do you propose as matters now stand? The negroes are citizens; the strength of the South in the House of Representatives has been very much increased thereby; what next? Do anything, Judge Tourgee, you think best in the premises, except join the Democratic party.—Spare us at least from that mortification and humiliation.

THE THIRD TERM.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention meets on the 26th of this month. A number of prominent Republican politicians will leave Washington in a day or two to be present. A dispatch says their mission will be to carry out, if possible, the wishes of the President by inducing the Convention to make no allusion to the third term. They will probably have some difficulty in this.

A GOOD OLD AGE.

On Thursday last His Holiness the Pope celebrated his eighty-third birthday. He was born at Sinigaglia, on the 13th day of May—the month of Mary—1792, the son of Count Mastai Ferretti. He was ordained Bishop *in petto* on the 23d of December, 1837, Archbishop of Imola on the 14th of December, 1838, created a Cardinal on the 21th of December, 1839, and elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Gregory XVI, on the 17th of June, 1846. He was crowned with the tiara on the 21st of June, 1846, and is the only Pope since Peter who has occupied the chair for twenty-five years.

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY writes to a relative in Austin, Texas, that the sentence in Appleton's Cyclopædia which reads, "He, Early, dismissed by Lee from the command of the valley of Virginia," is untrue. He was relieved from command after he had gone to southwestern Virginia, and this was done from no want of confidence in Early, or disapprobation of his conduct, but for reasons of policy. Gen. Early also says in the same communication, that his grand father, Col. Jeremiah Early, was the oldest brother of Joel Early, who moved to Georgia in the year 1795, and was also a brother of Joshua Early, the father of Bishop Early.

BAD MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Gov. Tilden, in a recent message to the Legislature of New York, shows that the twenty-four cities of that State have an aggregate local debt of $175,657,267, independent of their respective shares of State and national debt. Lockport is the only city free from debt, and in but four is the debt less than fifty dollars for each adult male, while in four others it averages over one hundred dollars. The National Government set a pestilent example for this mismanagement of municipal affairs in the facility with which it contracted enormous loans, and the carelessness which appeared to attend its cool assumption of a mountain of debt. This example is followed by fraudulent and grasping politicians in many municipalities.

LORD OF ROANOKE.

The history of North Carolina is full of curious and romantic incidents. Among the most curious is the circumstance of the creation of a peerage in the person of an Indian Chieftain, which is thus related in Mr. C. Edward Lessing's great historical work, entitled "Our First Hundred Years;" "August 13, 1587. Although old provocations to revenge still haunted the minds of the surrounding Indians, yet the mother and family of Mantea gave a warm welcome on their island of Croatan to the new English visitors, and on the 13th of August, at the command of Sir Walter Raleigh, that faithful Indian chief received christian baptism, and was made a feudal baron, under the title of Lord of Roanoke. This was the first and last peerage ever created by England on this soil." This is quite an interesting bit of history.

THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Galveston *News* says that the paragraph which has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Hon. Jefferson Davis has been tendered the position of the Presidency of the Agricultural College at Bryan, Texas, is premature at least. Seeing the paragraph, an old Mississippi friend of Mr. Davis wrote to him on the subject, and in reply Mr. Davis states that he has never been apprised of such appointment, but it is inferred from the tone of his letter that he would have accepted the position. He speaks very gloomily of the future of Mississippi; says the majority of negro voters is already so large and so rapidly increasing by immigration that he cannot foresee the day of her deliverance. In speaking of Texas he says: "Texas is the only Southern State which has advanced in prosperity since the war, and as a field for one who has sons to launch upon the world, offers the most inviting prospect."

THE PENNSYLVANIA BANDITTI.

Accounts from the mining regions of Pennsylvania are still of the most unpromising character. On Friday night an atrocious attempt was made to burn a bridge on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. A terrible disaster was only averted by a watchman, who had common sense and thoughtfulness enough to go to the nearest telegraph station and give warning to a coming express train. Discovery of the fire was made in time to save the bridge from being entirely destroyed, though it was seriously damaged. In the Schuylkill region attempts to wreck trains are alarmingly on the increase. At the meeting of miners, both of those who are on the strike and of those at work, the most obstinate determination continues to be manifested.

Why does not Philly Sheridan, with his battallions of banditti squelchers, make his appearance on the scene? Is not his master, Grant, as much bound to preserve the peace, protect life and property, and maintain a Republican form of government in Pennsylvania as in Louisiana? Or have the Republicans of the Key Stone State, by giving the cold shoulder to the third term movement, not only forfeited their right to hold offices in Washington, as in the case of Douglass, but also all right to the paternal protection of the government? There is certainly something wrong in Pennsylvania.

MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

Our correspondents have endeavored to keep our readers fully posted in the recent Centennial Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It was in every respect a grand success. From every portion of the State, and from many of the other States of the Union, the people flocked to Charlotte. It is difficult, nay, it is impossible to form any estimate of the numbers present. It is enough to say that the little city was filled to overflowing. While its hospitality was tried to its utmost, it proved altogether equal to the occasion.

All seemed impressed with the importance of the ceremonies. Those who had recently met each other in battle array, on the one hand in the Federal ranks and on the other following the fortunes of the "Lost Cause," forgot, in their common devotions the recent troubles, and recollected only the sufferings and deeds of their ancestors. Speakers and banners and motoes and fire-works commemorated only such deeds and brought to memory only such recollections as shed honor upon the State and upon the whole country. It was in every respect a national celebration, worthy of the day and worthy of the generous, noble people in memory of whose ancestors it was observed. As North Carolinians we feel proud of it; as American citizens we take even more pride in it.

Yet this celebration is not without its defamers. There are those so lost to every patriotic impulse who cannot lose any opportunity to turn everything to effect a political result. Not only is the authenticity of the cause of the celebration denied, but the very purposes of the celebration misrepresented and maligned. While the inaugural ceremonies began with the raising of the National Fag in Independence Square, amidst the shouts of the multitude and the firing of artillery, and the first speaker was the Republican Governor of the State, yet the whole affair has been denounced as a political and Confederate jubilee. The Washington *Republican*, the official organ of President Grant, makes a venemous attack upon the whole celebration, and it prefaces its vile slanders with the following head lines in bold type, from which the character of the whole article may be easily inferred:

Meckleburg—A Great Rebel Fraud—The Truth of History—Confederates at Charlotte—The Latest Tar-Heel Humbug—Treason made Respectable—Democratic Mutual Admiration Meeting—President Grant deliberately Insulted—A Ku-Klux Orator to be Heard from—Opinions of General Hill and Governor Vance—Imputed Vacillations of the so-called Hornets—Captian Jack as a new Paul Revere—From His Grave the True Story—May Twentieth and May Thirty-first—The Latter Date the Correct One—Attempt of the South to Steal the Glory of the Nation—An Array of Facts to Disprove an Independent Rebel Assumption—Jefferson Vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism—The way North Carolina Makes History from Gravestones.

It matters not what our people do, we are always misrepresented in some quarter. Our religious convocations; our business assemblages; our public meeting of all kinds; our silence even, are all fashioned into disloyalty. And now when we meet around the altars of liberty which our fathers erected one hundred years ago, our celebration is denounced as a "rebel fraud," and our patriotic enthusiasm is stigmatized as treason.

In this, as in other matters, we have gone forward and done our whole duty without regard to our calumniators. The celebration at Charlotte will have a marked effect upon the whole country. The patriotic enthusiasm there evinced shows that in the hearts of our people the love for the Union predominates. We have given anew the pledges which our grandfathers gave in 1775, and stand ready, as they did then, to risk honor and fortune in behalf of a common country.

The Press and Wilmington.

We continue to-day our extracts from the press in regard to the meeting of the Press Association, recently held in this city, quoting here from the Wadesboro *Herald* and *Argus:*

We wish that we could write in fitting terms of the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Wilmington and of the cordial welcome extended by them to the members of the Association, but we cannot do justice to the theme. We verily believe that there is not a more hospitable spot nor a more noble, genial, kind-hearted people to be found anywhere on the face of the globe. Renowned as Wilmington was in the earlier years of its history, as the seat of true refinement and the facility with which the heart-strings and purse-strings of its people spread open at the sight of a stranger's face, the citizens of this day and generation are nobly illustrating the traditions handed down to them from the far past.

The State of North Carolina has cause to be proud of their metropolis in more ways than one. Nestled in and among the beautiful trees that line every street in the city, with the majestic Cape Fear, dotted with the ships of almost every nation, flowing past its doors, with the ocean so near that the roar of the surf may sometimes be heard, and above all with a hospitable energetic, go-a-head people, it forms one of the most delightful places of residence to be found anywhere in this broad land. In the winter season there is a salubrity in its climate, and in summer the delightful ocean breezes which fan the city, day and night, bring with them the healthful aroma of the pine, gathered from the forests through which they pass from the sea to the city. And as for health, notwithstanding all that has been written and said to the contrary, it will challenge comparison (and beat them all) with any city on the Atlantic coast, North or South. The mortuary records fully establish this fact. It has many noble residence, and its churches and public buildings are of a high order of architectual beauty.—May disaster and distress alwaes be far from thy borders, oh! beautiful city by the sea, and may that prosperity and commercial supremacy of which you are so worthy, be yours in the future. "Peace be within thy walls and plenteousness within thy palaces."—*Herald.*

Our deliberations in the Convention were characterized by a spirit of great harmony. The thorough acquaintance that our dignified presiding officer exhibited in parliamentary law added greatly to our dispatch of business; and the disposition manifested by the members of the Press, representing the diversity of interest that exists between the East and West, by members representing these sections, was ample proof that the general good of the whole State left no room in their hearts for sectional jealousy. This much for ourselves. Now, what shall I say for the people of Wilmington? To those of the readers of the Argus who did not have the good fortune to be there, it would sound like fulsome panegyric if I were to tell one half the truth about their kindness and hospitality, while to those of us who were its recipients it is difficult to find language lauditory to give expression to our thanks for the manner in which we were treated. The Jews, in extending to the Convention an invitation to attend the lecture of Gov. Vance on the "Scattered Nation," not only gave an opportunity that many of us probably may never have again of listening to one of the grandest efforts of human genius; but also exemplified in a characteristic manner the noble vindication of the distinguished lecturer of a persecuted people. I shall attempt no outline or synopsis of the lecture. But this I will say that he broke down and destroyed many of the prejudices that has hitherto been entertained against this peculiar people, and it would be a benefit to both Christian and Jew if it could be heard all over the land. We thank you, Jew, for the compliment you paid the "press gang."

To the gentlemen composing the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange and other citizens of Wilmington, the members of the Association were indebted for an excursion down the river that will long live in the memories as one of the most pleasing incidents of their lives, especially to our western brethren. Under the escort of a committee we were marched down to the steamship Raleigh, of the Baltimore and Southern Steamship Company, Capt. Oliver, commanding, and were received on board by those merchant princes and accomplished gentlemen, Messrs. F. W. Kerchner and S. W. Vick, in whose hands the steamer had been placed to dispense her hospitalities. Swinging loose we were saluted by the flash and boom of a cannon by Capt. Cazaux, the agent of the steamship, and swiftly gliding down the river, she carried on her decks as happy a lot of brain-racked editors, accompanied by a number of prominent and distinguished gentlemen, as ever were crowded in the same space before. Finally, Smithville was reached, and we were boarded by Col. Pennington, U. S. A., and his staff. We did not meet in bloody embrace, but the blue and the gray standing on the bridge that now spans the bloody chasm, joined in festivities with toast, speech and repartee; and then their introduction to Vance, his toast, "The blue and the gray; let them remain separate, they can whip each other, join them together, they can whip all creation, and a part of South Boston," and then the fun grew "fast and furious;" and then—but I have not time to tell it.

We left Smithville, out to sea, turned back and then the—

DINNER.

Col. DeRosset, President of the feast, gave us a most graceful and welcome speech. I shall not attempt an outline; but it was eloquent and entertaining, besides giving us some valuable statistics in reference to the harbor, its capacity, etc., and only asked the people of North Carolina to have State pride enough to give the city of Wilmington the *same* terms as they did other cities. Then the toasts, which I shall have to omit; but some of the quill drivers reciprocated the lurid feelings of the city representatives; another speech from Vance, and, like a postscript to a lady's letter, the last is always the best. I must not omit the mention of the remarks made by Mr. VanBokkelen; but I would signally fail to do him justice; but it made a fine impression on all present.

But I must hasten on. I have been compelled to omit a thousand things that occurred to make the time pass agreeably. The hearty desire on the part of the Wilmington gentlemen to do everything in their power to make the excursion a complete success, nor do I mean to be invidious when I say that if it is ever my good fortune to fall in with such good hosts again, may F. W. Kerchner, with his whole-souled manner, and the happy faculty he possesses of anticipating intuitively the wants of his guests, be there, too, and I shall ask no better fate.

We returned late in the afternoon to the city, all enraptured with the trip. One thing I omitted that occurred on the excursion that was most gratifying to all, but to which I intend in a future communication to speak of more particularly, was the presence of Capt. J. N. Maffit, the Commander of the Confederate war steamer, Florida.—His speech was eloquent and thrilling, and his account of the history and career of his gallant steamer should be put in more enduring from than a newspaper article.

The ball was a most perfect success. The beauty of Carolina's fair daughters, the elegance of their costumes threw a halo of splendor over the whole scene that my feeble pen falters in the attempt to describe. But the Press was so well represented in the mazy whirl of waltz and dance, that I am sure it will be mentioned by those more competent than mys lf, to do it justice.

The invitation of the Produce Exchange was accepted, and good cheer and good words were heaped upon us, literally to overflowing. Our visit to the guano works, through the courteous invitation of Mr, D. McRae, Secretary, and the kindness of Col. Fremont was one of the most pleasurable incidents of our whole visit. We were conducted over the building by its active and energetic Superintendent, assisted by Messrs. McRae, F. W. Kerchner and others, and there saw for ourselves the whole process of manufacture and manipulation, and there was an universal surprise expressed by the Western men at the magnitude of its operation. But as this is one of the most important interests of North Carolina, I intend in a future communication to call the attention of our people to it, suffice it at present, that one visit will be productive of mutual good to the country as well as the company.

Here, too, were prepared refreshments, and every one did justice to them. Here too, we were entertained with a speech from Col. Fremont, giving us a history of the building of the first railroad in the State, the disadvantages they labored under, the difficulties they overcome. Other gentlemen entertained us, and we left. At the depot in Wilmington, three rousing cheers were given for Col. Fremont, and we left for our respective places,—*Argus.*

He who does not sleep enough may be sure he is breaking the sixth commandment, which requireth all lawful endeavors to preserve our own life, as well as the lives of others.

[Special Correspondence of the Journal.]

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this State assembled in Christ Church in Newbern, on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, a large number of delegates being present.

After divine services, and a sermon by Rev. Mr. Smith, the Convention was called to order by Rt. Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Watson, of Wilmington, the Convention proceeded to the election of a President, and Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rector of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, was unanimously elected to that position. Rev. Mr. Larmour, of Goldsboro, was elected Secretary.

Bishop Atkinson then announced that, unless the time should be preoccupied by other matter, the Annual Addresses of the Bishops of the Diocese would be read.

On motion of H. R. Bryan, Esq., the hour of adjournment of the morning sessions of the Convention was fixed at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Hon. W. H. Battle, the Convention then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention reassembled at 9½ o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Senior Bishop.

A petition was presented from St. Paul's Parish, Monroe, Union county, for admission into communion with the Convention, which after reference to the proper committee, was favorably considered.

Several additional Clerical and Lay delegates answered to their names.

The several committees were appointed and elected, after which the two Bishops read their annual addresses.

The following resolution was passed unanimously, and it was ordered that it be sent immediately by telegraph to the Mayor of Charlotte, viz:

The Convention of the P. E. Church in North Carolina sends its greeting to the citizens of Charlotte and to all others now engaged there in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; praying that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us and throughout our whole country for all generations.

(Signed)
RT. REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D.,
RT. REV. THEO. B. LYMAN, D. D.,
REV. J. W. LARMOUR, Secretary.

A resolution was offered and adopted, expressing the sense of this Convention in the loss to the Diocese by the death of Rev. A. M. Flythe.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Convention took a recess until 4 P. M.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention reassembled, but without transacting any business adjourned until Friday morning at 9½ o'clock.

From the Newbern Times

THIRD DAY.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention assembled at 6½ o'clock A. M., Friday, May 21st.

Bishop Atkinson laid before the Convention certain amendments to the Constitution of the General Convention, which could not, however, be adopted by that body until it had been submitted to the Diocesan Conventions. The Bishop stated also that the matter could either be acted upon or deferred to some subsequent Convention. On motion, ordered to be spread on the journal.

The Bishop then appointed the following Examining Chaplains: In the Southern part of the State, Rev. Dr. Watson and Rev. Mr. Patterson; in the Eastern portion, Rev. Messrs. Forbes and Larmour; in the Central, Rev. Dr. Marshall and Rev. Mr. J. E. C. Smedes, and in the Western portion, Rev, Dr. Buxton and Rev. Mr. Buel.

On motion the matter of the admission to representation in this Convention of St. John's Parish, Monroe county, was referred to the Committee on New Parishes.

Rev. Dr. Sutton introduced a series of resolutions, regarding the establishment of Missionary convocations. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Mr. Hughes, from the Committee on Canons, reported adversely on the proposed change of the canons relating to the admission of New Parishes.

Rev. Mr. Buel read the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, which gave very cheering accounts of the growth of the Church in the Diocese and from which we gather the following statistics: Baptisms, 663; confirmations, 543; communicants, 4,335; pupils and catechumens, 4,290; marriages, 115; burials, 260; contributions, $52,480.92; church consecrated, 1; clergymen received, 5; clergymen removed, 3; clergymen died, 1; present number of clergy, 57, including the Bishops; deacons 9; postulants, 5.; Rev. Mr. Barber reported favorably on the motion to admit St. John's Church, Rutherfordton, to representation in the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Forbes, Chairman Committee on Proposed Division of the Diocese, read a report, which, on motion of Rev. Dr. Sutton, was ordered to be spread on the journal.

Rev. Mr. Buel offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution presented by the Committee on the Division of the Diocese, be referred to the consideration of the next Diocesan Convention, and that meanwhile the Committee be continued and requested to report further upon the two points of a Federate Union of the Dioceses and an equitable division of the funds of the Diocese in case of a division.

W. S. Bynum, lay delegate from Lincolnton, offered an amendment to article 9 of the Canon, in relation to parochial elections, enfranchising female communicants and permitting them to take part in the government of parishes. Mr. Bynum warmly supported his resolutions in a short but effective speech.

J. B. Batchelor, lay delegate from Raleigh, seconded the amendment, and offered also an amendment to canon 15, sec. 3, striking out the words "confirmed persons of any age," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "communicants." Rev. Dr. Smedes opposed the amendments.—On motion of Hon. W. H. Battle the amendments were referred to the Committee on Canons, with instructions to report to the Convention during the evening session. Gen. Martin offered an additional resolution in relation to the Division of the Diocese, appointing a committee to devise a plan to carry out the scheme as proposed.—The resolution being adopted, the Bishop appointed Rev. Drs. Smedes and Marshall, Rev. Mr. Rich, and Gen. J. G. Martin, as said committee.

On motion of W. N. Tillinghast, 1200 copies of the Journal of this Convention were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Col. W. N. Martin, the clergy of the Diocese were requested to read the Bishops' Addresses or extracts therefrom, within four weeks after their publication in their respective churches.

On motion of J. B. Batchelor, lay delegate from Raleigh, it was resolved that the next annual session of the Convention be held in St. Mathew's Church, Hillsboro.

On motion of Dr. DeRosset, the Convention resolved to adjourn after to-night's session *sine die*.

Rev. Dr. Marshall made an informal report on the part of the Church Building Committee, stating that the total amount raised during the past year, which was far inadequate, was $105,67; and urged upon the clergy the necessity of attending to the matter.

Rev. Mr. Joyner read a memorial from Ascension Parish, Hickory, Catawba county, asking the aid of the clergy and laity of the Convention in raising funds to build their church.

The Committee on Canons presented through Judge Battle their report, recommending the establishment of six convocations in the Diocese, to be presided over by a Dean, etc.. styled as follows: Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte and Morganton.

Also, recommending that no action be taken in regard to suffrage in parochial elections, and also recommending the appointment of five to take the matter into consideration and report to the next Convention.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Bishop Atkinson appointed Revs. Dr. Sutton, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Rich, and Messrs. W. S. Bynum and J. B. Batchelor as said committee.

The Convention took a recess until the night session.

NIGHT SESSION.

Immediately after the Missionary services were concluded the Convention was called to order by the Bishop.

There being no further business, the Secretary read the Journal of the afternoon session, which was accepted.

The Convention then, after giving notice to the delegates who had paid full fare over the railroads to the Convention, that they would be passed back free upon presentation of the certificate of the Secretary,

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Patterson, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Comments of the Press.

We publish herewith extracts from our two Oxford cotemporaries, the *Leader* and the *Torch-Light*, and the Weldon *News*, on their pleasant experiences in our city last week, in attendance on the Press Convention. The *Leader* says:

Wednesday morning the Gang assembled on board of the steamer *Raleigh* for the purpose of escurting down the river to see the harbor and such other points of interest as should loom up before our vision. The number on board has been variously estimated at from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred and fifty persons of all sizes and ages, from the small man of the Tarboro *Southerner* to the Big *Spring* of the Mt. Airy *Watchman*. A Cornet Band furnished the music to cheer our savage breasts. The day was propitious, as was also the weather, and "the full green foliage of advanced Spring swept the waters on either hand."

* * * * * *

We stopped an hour at Smithville where the "Blue" mixed *some* with the Gray. On leaving this place the party was joined by five or six of the officers of the U. S. Army and soon the "Blue" were mixing some more (they took sugar in their'n.) They clasped hands with Gov. Vance, Capt. Maffitt and the balance "on us."—We went only a short distance out to sea—hardly far enough to stir the bile. After passing Smithville (where our U. S. friends left us) on our return the Gang was summoned below and on obeying the summons found a light and pleasant repast spread, and soon the busy hum of conversation was quieted, the more congenial task (to that crowd at least) of clearing the table of eatables began. After which the usual toasts were pledged and replied to.

The party returned to Wilmington at about 5½ o'clock, P. M., after a day spent so pleasantly and agreeably.

On Thursday the Gang held another meeting and transacted some more business, talked some, elected officers for the ensuing twelve months, and then adjourned. The Gang then proceeded, by invitation, to the Chamber of the Produce Exchange, where a neat and tasty lunch was partaken of. In the afternoon the party were "excurted" by Col. Fremont to the Navassa Guano Works which were inspected and the *modus operandi* of manufacturing this great fertilizer was shown and explained to us.

Our leave of absence having expired we got aboard of the train bound for Weldon and arrived in Oxford safe and sound Friday evening well pleased with the trip and with a strong determination to meet those "boys" again at Newbern.

The *Torch Light* discourses as follows of the events of the week:

* * * * * *

At Wilmington we were received with open arms by the good people.—At 11 a. m. the Association met. Sorry we cannot publish the proceedings in full, our space being limited. At 8 o'clock the "press gang" received an invitation from the Free Brothers Society to hear ex-Gov. Vance lecture in the Opera House on the "Scattered Nation." The scenery had mostly been withdrawn from the stage, leaving an ample area which was occupied by the members of the Association.—"An attempt to give anything short of a verbatim report of this lecture, would convey to those who did not have the pleasure of hearing it but a faint idea of its beauty and excellence, and could only tend to mar the beauty of the lasting recollection which all who heard him must retain in their memories."

Wednesday we took the excursion on the elegant steamer "Raleigh," lasting some 10 hours. About 3 o'clock dinner was announced The table groaned beneath the weight of the good things. At 5 p. m. we returned to Wilmington. All on board were highly delighted with the trip.

Thursday the Association met and proceeded to business. At 11 a. m., the members were addressed by the accomplished and gentlemanly editor of the Norfolk, Va., Landmark, Jas. Barron Hope. At half-past 12 the Association enjoyed a feast at the Produce Exchange. At 2 p. m., the "gang," in company with some of the citizens, visited the Navassa Guano Works. We would like to say a great deal about this large establishment, but our space forbids. It was an interesting trip. We were treated to the very best the Wilmington market afforded. The Grand Press Ball, given at the Opera House, Thursday night, was a grand success and will long be remembered by those who attended, and "tripped the light fantastic." Here it is in order to say that the "City by the Sea" is certainly noted for the beauty of her fair sex. The editors of the Wilmington papers did all in their power to make our trip a pleasant one, which they surely succeeded in accomplishing.

The Weldon *News* says but little, but that little is very handsomely put in. Hear him:

We were among the fortunate number who attended the third annual meeting of the State Press Association at Wilmington last week. The attendance was large and the interest manifested was of the most satisfactory character. We pass over the details of the many kindnesses of the good citizens of Wilmington—the *fetes*, feasts winings and dinings, and say in general terms that men never enjoyed more general hospitality than our party received at the hands of Wilmington. Throughout the annual meeting was pleasant and, we trust, productive of much good to all. To one and all we express our gratification at the pleasure and profit afforded us and tender warm thanks for the many courtesies tendered and pleasant time vouchsafed to us by the citizens of Wilmington. May we meet them all again under like agreeable circumstances.

[Special Correspondence of the Journal.]

Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

WILSON, May 20th, 1875.

Editors of the Journal:

The meetings of the Medical Society of North Carolina have long since been recognized as of public importance, drawing together from all parts of the State medical men, who make this annual assembling a time of intellectual profit as well as pleasure. At this, the 22d meeting, there was a full attendance; from the mountains to the seashore and from the Virginia to the South Carolina line, there were representatives of the medical profession who came to bring their votive offerings of learning to advance and promote the interests of medical science. It would be almost superfluous to speak of the welcome so heartily accorded to all by the generous people of this pretty town. It is little less than a wonder that with the numerous tempting invitations to partake of social pleasures the Society could have done so much work.

Doctors are as a rule, poor business men, but on this occasion discussed medical topics and business rules and read essays, and delivered orations with a rapidity that might be emulated by some of the public bodies who receive a *per diem*. The serious objection to this otherwise commendable industry is that many valuable papers were passed by without comment, and in many cases without being fully understood and appreciated. The serious disadvantage in this feature is, that the whole mass of these contributions go to the Committee on Publication, and they are left the disagreeable duty of accepting or rejecting, without knowing the wishes of the Society. For instance, a paper might sound well, and not be of such a character as to stand the test of literary criticisms, and on the other hand the dryest essay, mumbled through toothless jaws, might be *the* paper of the session, though at the time not heard by any but those right at the elbow of the reader. This may serve as a useful hint to the Committee who has charge arrangements for the next meeting in Fayetteville.

The first session was held in the Court House, at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday, Dr. J. W. Jones, of Tarboro, President, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wood, formerly in charge of the Fifth Street Methodist church of our town, the address of welcome was delivered by that venerable old patriarch, Dr. Hooper. The good old soul has outlived severel generations of doctors and their theories, and showed an unfortunate (for the doctors) tenacity of memory in regard to their theories new and old. I say unfortunate because the grim old jokes he had stowed away against us, while they provoked laughter, I fear it was only that sort of laughter which people affect when they wish to produce a dramatic effect. His glowing tributes to the heroic achievements of our profession in the cause of suffering humanity, on the other hand, made many of us feel our own importance. Every one was pleased with the doctor's address, and it was touching to see with what tender care and respect every one treated this living link between the old and the new generations.

Dr. Jones is our President, who, by the by. although he does not obtrude himself upon public attention, is possessed of a rare sort of professional cultivation. His person is not of that attractive sort that one naturally looks for in so eminent a physician, but he has shown in the administration of his office, and in his valedictory oration, that the Society had well chosen their chief officer.

Dr. Jones, in that respectful but curt business-like way of his, returned his thanks for the flattering reception of the Society, and then put everything to work.

The following members answered to roll call: Dr. J. W. Jones, of Tarboro, President; Henry W. Faison, Faison; S. S. Satchwell, Pender county; C. T. Murphy, Clinton; Peter E. Hines, Raleigh; J. A. Gibson, Concord; R. H. Winborne, Chowan county; George A. Foote, Warrenton, R. L. Payne, Lexington; F. M. Rountree, Snow Hill; W. A. B. Norcom, Edenton; William Little, Raleigh; L. A. Stith, Wilson; W. T. Cheatham, Henderson; Walter Deboram, Earpsboro; G. G. Smith, Concord; Duncan N. Patterson, Mangum; H. T. Bahnsen, Salem, Treasurer; James McKee, Raleigh, Secretary; Willis Allston, Littleton; H. Otis, Hyatt, Kinston; J. L. Knight, Tarboro; W. T. Ennett, Rocky Point; S. B. Flowers, Wayne county; L. L. Staton, Tarboro; A. G. Carr, Durham; Josh. W. Vick, Selma; Thomas S. Duffey, Rutherfordton; J. B. Hall, Scotland Neck; Thomas D. Haigh, Fayetteville.

Dr. Landon B. Edwards, delegate from Virginia, was welcomed to a seat in the Society, by a committee, composed Dr. Whitehead, Payne and Murphy.

The usual Business Committees were appointed, and the Society adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Called to order promptly at 9 o'clock.

The following additional members appeared: Drs. R. J. Hicks, of Granville, F. Duffy, Newbern, E. Porter, Pender county, J. K. Hall, Greensborough, A. B. Pierce, Halifax, Thos. F. Wood, Wilmington, Walter Brodie, ———, T. C. Powell, Rocky Mount, Jas. H. Baker, Tarboro.

Other members arrived whose names are not included in the above, but whose names we did not get: Drs. Murphy, Hicks and Frank Duffy were added to the Committee on Credentials.

Dr. Peter E. Hines announced the death of Dr. Wm. H. McKee, of Raleigh, in a feeling eulogy, and was followed by Dr. Satchwell in an elegant and just tribute to the worthy departed, which was ordered by the Society to be published in separate pamphlet form.

Delegates were appointed to the Medical Association of the Officers of the Confederate Army and Navy, as follows: Drs. Chas. J. O'Hagan, Satchwell, Hicks, of Granville, E. B. Haywood, Peter E. Hines, Chas. Duffy, Bahnsen, Wm. A. B. Norcom, and L. Stith.

Delegates to the Virginia Medical Society: Drs. Whitehead, Payne, Rountree, Foote, Hyatt. McKee, Alston, Summerell, Ennett and Winborne.

Delegates to Alabama Medical Society: Drs. T. S. Duffy, Sharpe and Pittman.

Delegates to South Carolina Medical Society: Drs. Pittman, Gibson and Smith.

The Committee on Nominations made the following report which was adopted:

President—Dr Peter E Hines.
First Vice-Poesident—Dr J H Baker.
Second Vice-President—Dr G G Smith.
Third Vice-President—Dr T D Haigh.
Fourth Vice-President—Dr J K Hall.
Treasurer—Dr Bahusen.
Secretary—Dr James McKee.
Orator—Dr Willis Allston.

Delegates to the American Medieal Associations—Drs Pittman, Norcom, Haywood and Summerell.

Committe on Publication—Drs McKee, Little and Hinds.

Dr. Pittman, of Tarboro, paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Dr. James J. Philips, of Edgecombe.

Dr. R. L. Payne, of Lexington, gave an account of his visit to the Virginia Medical Society, to which he was a delegate.

On motion of Dr. Norcom, a Committee composed of Drs. Thos. F. Duffy, Bahsen and Batterson, were appointed to report a subject for discussion, and a member to write an essay upon the subject chosen. The Committee selected Dr. Norcom as the essayist, and for the subject Puerperal convulsions.

The Committee on Credentials reported the arrival of the following gentlemen and admission to membership of Drs. D. N. Sills, Jno. A. Drake, of Nash, L. J. Picot, of Littleton, and Alex. Montague, of Wake.

Dr. Hines reported a case of protrusion of the bladder.

Dr. Payne gave an account of two difficult obstetrical cases, the treatment of which elicited a warm and lengthy, but learned discussion on the several modes of treatment of puerperal convulsions, the chief point at the issue being whether or not venesection was as advisable as the use of chloroform, chloral, bromide of potassium or opium. The subject involved so many important differences of opinion from Drs. Satchwell, Norcom, Bahnsen, Landon B. Edwards, of Virginia, Hines, Foote, Hicks and others, that it was very properly selected as the subject of discussion for the Fayetteville meeting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Bahnsen, of Salem, reported a case of surgery and one of puerperal convulsions.

Dr. Pittman, of Tarboro, gave an account of his visit as a delegate to the meeting of the American Medical Association. He said that it was conceded to be the best and most useful meeting the Association had ever had. The paper of Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, "on the last medical art" (meaning blood letting) awakened very general interest. Dr. Pittman thought that perhaps this essay marked the turning point in the change which was surely taking place in favor of venesection. It would take too much space to report Dr. P's account in full.

Dr. M. Whitehead, of Salisbury, read a most able article on Hydrocele in a woman, illustrated by a case of this very rare disease. It will be worth the while of any physician who was so unfortunate as not to have heard it, to get a copy of this essay and read it.

Dr. Whitehead read also several cases for Dr. Summerell, the most remarkable of which was the reproduction of the dartas muscle and superjacent tissue, drawing therefrom some excellent advice for juniors in the profession.

Dr. Duffy, of Rutherfordton, read a lengthy article on the treatment of typhoid fever by cold water douches or rather splash-baths. It was the result of a long experience.

Dr. Picot read a case of strychnia poisoning, cured by means of hydrate of chloral. Dr. Faison supplemented this by similar experiences. So it seems that strychnia, which is the most rapid and virulent of poisons, can be antidoted by chloral, a fact which is annually worth hundreds of lives to the world.

Dr. Otis Hyatt, of Kinston, read several papers, one on a case of tetanus, resulting from a gun-shot wound, which had been treated by a quack, who had sewed up the wad and other missles into the wound. He treated it with chloral, afterwards with calabad bran. Dr. H. also reported some cases of ovariotory, and the treatment of ovarian cysts by vaginal aspirations of the tumours. These reports are too important to be described in a newspaper article, and the reader is referred to the Transactions or the "Virginia Medical Monthly."

NIGHT SESSION.

The Society assembled at the Court House at 8 o'clock to hear the annual address by Dr. R. J. Hicks. Many ladies and gentlemen of the town graced the occasion by their presence. Doctors do not pretend to be orators, but I am quite sure that in no profession would you find such a ripe philosophical essay, on matters of general interest, more clearly and chastly conceived than in this effort by Dr. Hicks. The tricks of rhetorical flourish were not needed to carry home the conviction to his audience, that he was deeply learned in the intricate study of the history of his profession. It must surely have opened the eyes of the non-professional the achievements which medicine has made of late years.

The Society, after the address, was invited to a ball in Mamona Hall, which was universally accepted. Of course the good people did not expect sober-sided saw-bones to dance, and I saw only a few on the floor. But school girls, after a long separation, could not have been more confidential chets than seemed to be going on all night between groups of the doctors. The ball was very enjoyable. It is enough to say that is was done in Wilson style.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Dr. Ennett read a very interesting case which was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The President elect, Dr. Hines, of Raleigh, having been installed, Dr. J. W. Jones, the retiring president, delivered his valedictory oration. It is useless to attempt the synopsis of an address which can only be understood by close study. The subject was "Man in his primeval state," and it is sure to elicit sharp criticisms when it reaches the public. His address was the result of long and hard study, and comes from the mind of one of the best medical scholars in the State. It will be sought after by the profession and readers outside of the profession and will be read with avidity.

Dr. Frank Duffy, of Newbern, read several cases on the diagnosis of some surgical diseases, which were referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Thos. F. Wood read an essay on the sources and natural history of Vaccine disease, being supplementary to a paper read by him in Tarboro in 1867.

Dr. Duncan Patterson read a eulogy on Dr. Ephraim Brevard, a signer and one of the framers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The time of adjournment being very inconsiderately fixed at too early an hour, there was much confusion in the closing hours.

Dr. Haigh, of Fayetteville, invited the Society in a very happy and fitting term, to hold their next annual session in his town, which was almost unanimously accepted.

After some unimportant business, the Society adjourned to meet in Fayetteville on the first Wednesday in May next.

Thus ends perhaps the most important and useful session of the State Society since the war. The volume of transactions will perhaps be the most creditable yet presented to the profession, and its perusal should stimulate Physicians who still keep out of the Society, to come up and do their duty.

STATE NEWS.

There was any quantity of frost and ice visible around Rocky Mount one or two mornings of last week.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We learn from the Fayetteville Gazette that railroad contractors have been viewing the country between Egypt and Ore Hill, preparatory to making bids on the work, and that there is every prospect of an early completion of the work between these points.

The Weldon News says: There was an interesting revival at Murfreesboro last week in which sixty-five souls were converted. The M. F. College furnished most of the penitents. On Sunday night last, Rev. Mr. Starr, assisted by the Pastor of the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Woodard, received into the church and baptized a great number of the new converts.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We regret to learn that Dr. J. G. M. Ramsay, of Knoxville, Tenn., a native of this county, and the historian of Tennessee, will be prevented from attending the Centennial Celebration this week, in consequence of injuries received by a runaway horse. Dr. Ramsey is now about 80 years old, and about ten years ago told us that he hoped to be able to attend the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The good old man has our sympathy.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: It has been suggested that the names of our two principal streets be changed from Tryon and Trade to Brevard and Alexander, in honor of the two Secretaries of the Mecklenburg Convention. The change would be peculiarly appropriate at this time. Several representatives of the Brevard family are living on Tryon street and many representatives of the Alexander family are living on Trade street. As Tryon street was named after an odious British Governor, that name certainly ought to be changed. All would be gratified to have the memory of the author of the Declaration honored on the very spot where it was made.

The Baltimorean says: Dr. Edward Warren Bey, after achieving a great reputation in his native North Carolina, in General Lee's army, and in Baltimore, removed to Egypt, where his success as a practitioner has been no less brilliant than it was in this country. His services have long since secured for him the esteem and good opinion of the Khedive, who has showered honors upon him. But like many others who have taken residence in Egypt, the Doctor has fallen a victim to a disease of the eye, caused by the fine sand which at certain seasons permeates all things, and finds its way everywhere. The Khedive has granted Dr. Warren an extensive furlough, with permission to travel in Europe, and he is now in Paris, undergoing treatment for an affection of the left eye, which, it is stated, has given him a great deal of trouble. His address is at 62, Rue de Province.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: There is now living in Chatham county, on the place of Wm. A. Rives, Esq., a negro woman considerably over one hundred years old, who goes by the name of "Granny Nanny." She was the wife of Boson Alston, a noted negro in his day and generation. He belonged to Phillip Alston, Esq., a wealthy planter of Chatham. In one of his raids the notorious tory, David Funnin, the Kirk of his day, captured Boson, then a boy of 12 years of age, and took him to wait upon him (Fannin.) Boson's soul yearned for the flesh pots at home, and he determined to get back to "ole marser." He helped the tories of Fannin's command to water their horses, and in that way found out which was the swiftest. One day Boson sprang upon this fastest charger and made tracks for the old homestead. He was fired upon and hotly pursued, but his "leg bail" was accepted as good security, and he got off safely. Boson went some 20 years ago "to the land where good darkeys go," at the ripe age of one hundred years. His loving and affectionate spouse still lives to deplore his untimely loss. She has great-great grand-children 25 years old.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Nearly eleven years ago the Yankee army carried off from here a boy named Edward Alston, the son of Mrs. Emily Alston, who was then Mrs. Emily Jones, and lived in this county about twelve miles from Raleigh. Ed at that time was just eleven years old and a bright and promising lad. The family mourned him as dead, and nothing was heard or known of his fate till twelve months after he wrote to Dr. James Beckwith, his uncle, from a place called Vermilion, in Edgar county, Illinois. The boy had a hard time of it. He worked in the field awhile, next in a blacksmith shop, then in a carriage shop, and from there he joined the United States army. As a soldier he fought the Indians two years on the Yellow Stone River, and from there he was ordered to Shreveport in the Louisiana troubles. It was from here he was finally restored to his home in this county. His friends worked faithfully after him. Mrs. Dr. Beckwith, his aunt, who has just left this office, and who told us the news, made untiring efforts in behalf of her sister's son. During his absence both Dr. Beckwith, his aunt and Mr. Lee Jones, his father-in-law, had died. The ear of government was besieged by ex-Gov. Holden, Gov. Pennington, Hon. Sam Phillips and also Hon. A. M. Waddell, and the boy's history was told, how he had been stolen the same as a fine horse or a rosewood piano, and the government immediately ordered his discharge from the army, and Edward Alston, weighing 160 pounds and 22 years of age, landed at home last week, a man every inch, and knows a thing or two about this old world that they don't teach in school books.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

"THE OLD NORTH STATE."

Already we begin to see the good effects of the very successful celebration of the Mecklenburg Centennial. It not only brings together the people of the two sections into kindly and fraternal association, but it is directing attention to the early history of North Carolina, too little known, even by intelligent men within her own borders.

There are many thousands of reading people who regard themselves as well versed in American history, and many of them live in North Carolina, who are totally ignorant of the most important events of the war of the Revolution which transpired within this State. How many school children are familiar with the story of the "Boston Tea Party," and can tell how disguised persons threw tea into the harbor. It has been handed down in song and story. Yet how many grown men never heard of the fact that long before, in open day, without disguise, headed by leading men, one of them an officer of the Crown, a band of patriots of this immediate section, resisted the Stamp Act and prohibited the crew of the sloop-of-war *Diligence* from landing her cargo, and then marching to the Governor's palace in this city obtained from him a pledge not to enforce the obnoxious law.

A year or two ago when a bill was pending to form a new county out of a portion of New Hanover to be called "Lillington," subsequently named Pender, a gentleman asked us who Lillington was for whom they desired to name the new county. Yet if we had examined him as to the history of the Revolutionary War he could have stood a creditable examination. He would have known all about Warren and Ethan Allen, and Montgomery, and every prominent man who figured during the war from the North, but Lillington and Harnett and Nash and Howe would be unknown names, and Moore's Creek a *terra incognita*.

And who is to blame? In the schools and colleges of our own State our own history is ignored. The very books placed in the hands of our children contain little or no reference to the achievements of our people.—They are not impressed upon the minds of the student. Our youths grow up with the belief that they are of such minor importance as hardly to deserve serious notice, and are soon forgotten.

The discussions in regard to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of the 20th of May, 1775, which have served only to establish more clearly and fully their truth, have also been useful in diverting public attention to the early history of our State.

Among others, the *New York Times* pays a just tribute to North Carolina history and character, in connection with the recent celebration at Charlotte. It says:

It is such a common custom to dub any favorite political division of our country as "old," that we are sometimes suspicious of the authenticity of the title. Sometimes the newest State, or the youngest county or town of a State, is nicknamed "Old Podunk," or whatever it may be, by its affectionate inhabitants, as though their home was an ancient figure in national history. But North Carolina has ample right to call herself the Old North State. It was in the middle of the seventeenth century that Albemarle—settled by Virginians, New Englanders and people from Bermuda, as well as colonists from England—shaped itself into the community subsequently known as North Carolina. As long ago as 1695, John Archdale, a sagacious Quaker, was appointed Governor by the British Crown, and as early as 1711, the North State showed that peculiar temper which later in the day won for her the title of "hornet's nest" from the representatives of the imperial Government. In that year it was found necessary to send British troops from Virginia to quell Thomas Cary's rebellion. And in 1769 the Assembly worried Gov. Tryon by declaring against the right of Great Britain to tax the colony without representation in Parliament. Later on, in 1775, the people of Mecklenburg county passed a series of resolutions that were declared by the royalist Governor, in a dispatch to his superiors at home, to "surpass all the horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirits of the continent had yet produced." It was this same Governor who subsequently became so alarmed at the buzzing of the North Carolina "hornets' nest," that he took refuge on a man-of-war anchored in Cape Fear River, from which secure retreat he issued a warning proclamation, which a convention of patriots denounced as scurrilous and scandalous, and ordered to be burned by the hangman. North Carolina provided itself with a State Constitution and a full complement of popularly-elected officials in 1776; and when, not long after, some of its own misguided citizens joined the royalist cause and were afterwards captured, the North Carolinians actually hanged some of the most obnoxious of them.

Therefore, North Carolina has not only a right to wear the title of the Old North State, but her citizens may well be proud of the glorious and inspiring memories which cluster around the early history of their State. From these calm and serene days, the scenes in which the patriots of those old times moved seem stormy; their conduct and their words were audacious in the extreme. It is easy now to imitate the language which gave to the world the sentiments of those tough old protestants against the right of an imperial Government to tax and harass a distant colony. But it required much resolution, and a keen perception of the right of man, to take so decisive a step as that which led to the early Declaration of Independence in North Carolina. The people of that State have done well to recall these new historical events. They ought to be recounted even more frequently, for they serve to keep alive everywhere that love of country and that devotion to great principles, which are the foundation of the greatness, as well as the security, of a free people. The celebration at Charlotte yesterday, though incidentally touching one discordant note, was a generous tribute to the sacrifices and labors of the founders of the State and Republic.

VICE-PRESIDENT Wilson failed to secure the confidence of the darkies at Memphis, as is shown by the following conversation between two of the ebony-hued race last week: "Say, Bill, what's de name ob dat fellah from Washin'ton? Hab you seed him?" "Yes, I seed him. He's gwine to start a nudder Freedman's Bank." "De debbil he is! Well, dat's enuff for me."

THE SALE OF "OLD AND NEW."

For some time past there have been various rumors rife as to the possible sale of *Old and New*. It seems that it has now been effected, and the purchasers are Scribner & Co., of New York, who will merge its good will and subscription list in *Scribner's Monthly*.

The Editor, Edward Everett Hale, whose short stories, "The Man Without a Country," "My Double, and How He Undid Me," etc., have made his name a household word, will become a contributor to *Scribner*, and will write one of its serials on an historic theme for next year.

NEW YORK UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

The amount of tax which the people of New York are called upon to pay this year is three million five hundred thousand dollars less than the tax of last year. Last year the rate was 7½ mills, realizing an aggregate of $15,227,000. This year the rate is 5⅞ mills, realizing an aggregate of $12,314,000. It is possible that this sum may be further decreased. Governor Tilden has yet to scrutinize these appropriation bills, and under the new constitutional amendments he can strike out any single item that does not meet his approval. It is therefore presumable that further reductions will be made.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Mobile (Ala.,) *Register* states that the land commissioner of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has completed such arrangements as will enable him to furnish any number of English farm laborers to such planters along the line of that road as may wish to contract with them on the share system. The planter will be expected to advance the necessary means to pay passage over from England, which will be about $35 gold for adults and half that sum for children under twelve years of age, this advance to be prepaid by the laborer from his portion of the crop. It is predicted that this movement will solve the labor question so far as Alabama is concerned, as other railroad corporations, intersecting all portions of the State, will follow the example of the Mobile and Ohio Road should the experiment meet with the success predicted for it.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

We are free to confess that when the project of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia next year, by the opening of the great international exhibition of the arts and industries of all nations, was first discussed, and for a long time afterwards, we were not among its enthusiastic supporters. There were, as we believed, good reasons for our indifference on the subject, and for our unwillingness to see Congress appropriate any considerable sum for the purpose. We even felt a little inclined to quarrel with our schoolmate and life-long friend who represents this District in Congress for his vote and speech in favor of an appropriation for the exposition.

But there have been so many evidences recently, of a sincere desire on the part of our Northern countrymen to make all these Centennials occasions of friendly reunion between the sections; there is such a manifest disposition to recognize the claim of the Southern people to a full and honorable participation in the great national celebration on the 4th of July, 1876, to which all the others are regarded as only preliminary—that we do not hesitate to express the hope that it will, in every respect, be such an occasion as becomes this great and powerful nation. We hope the Southern States will be fully represented, and will cordially assist in the exercises. The selection of orators and marshals is most happy. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, the son and grandson of a President of the United States, will speak for New England and the North; and Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, will speak for the South. They are both distinguished representative men of their respective sections, and will deliver orations worthy of the occasion. Gen. Sherman will be Chief Marshal, and his former great antagonist, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, will be Military Commander. There certainly could not have been any more gratifying evidence of the spirit which actuates the managers of the affair, than is furnished by these selections.

It promises to be in every sense a truly national and patriotic occasion, and one which will contribute more to a final and cordial re-establishment of the Union, than all other events since the war combined. We would like mightily to see some of our old Confederate regiments marching down Chesnut street, alternating in the column with regiments of "boys in blue." Such a scene would be as pleasing as it would be remarkable, and would certainly rouse enthusiasm in every looker-on. It would be an astonishing exhibition to the thousands of intelligent foreigners who will attend, and would have a healthy effect on our foreign relations.

Hurrah! then for the National Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and let every Southern State send a full delegation up to the Quaker City on the 4th July, 1876. Who will first start the reorganization of some of our old "Reb" regiments or brigades for the occasion?

Trade is much depressed in Austria. One of the largest industrial establishments in Vienna—Sigl's engine factory—is about to be closed. Several thousands of workmen will be thrown out of work by the disaster, and their families, numbering, it is said, about ten thousand souls, will be left destitute. Only last year this factory made about four hundred locomotives, which were sent to Russia and Italy. Heer Sigl now has orders from Russia for about four hundred railway locomotives; but it is said he cannot obtain the necessary capital for carrying out these orders. The prospect of the now already large number of destitute workmen in the Austrian capital being increased by so many thousands has produced a regular panic among the inhabitants, and earnest efforts are being made to induce the government to advance the necessary sums to Herr Sigl to enable him to keep his factory at work.

He says that domestic broils may not always be beefsteaks, yet when he is in trouble he always goes to his wife for consolation and gets it. He says that only a woman can hem the "ragged edge" of anxiety.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The University.

It is just eighty years this Summer since the doors of the University of North Carolina were first thrown open for the admission of students. In 1795 Mr. Hinton James of Wilmington led the way for that long line of our University bred men who, as a body, have done so much for three quarters of a century to illustrate and adorn the character of North Carolina at home and abroad.

It is not too much to say that four-fifths of our best public men during the long period have received their education at Chapel Hill. In every department of work that calls for brains and culture—in law, medicine, science, in the army, and in the ministry—as teachers, farmers, or as legislators, Chapel Hill students have been foremost, and at this day the men to whom the entire community turns with most confidence and respect and affection, are those who were trained under Caldwell and Swain and their coadjutors. Whatever fortune has yet in store for the University, "the past at least is secure." With pardonable pride and exultation North Carolinians may turn over the pages of the catalogues of the Di and Phi Societies, and see the long array of honored names. With pardonable tenderness we may stand before the portraits that adorn their Halls and express our gratitude to the men who founded the Institution and the men who have made it illustrious. There is William Richardson Davie who, perhaps, did more than any man of his day to secure its establishment. It is a noble face—firm, refined, acute, generous, a thorough-bred gentleman of the old school—one is good company, standing in front of that portrait. And there are Mangum, and Manly and Hawks, and Polk, and King, and Dobbin, and Murphy, and Ruffin and Badger. These are men to point our boys to and say, "Remember, resemble, persevere."

Eighty years ago the new university was moving off, but slowly and feebly to what proved in the end to be an honored and illustrious career.

The country itself had not yet got well under weigh. The heavy ground swell left by the Revolution was felt in every class of society, and every department of labor or enterprise. There was very little money in the newly United States whose magnificent resources so far from being as yet under any process of development, were hardly even suspected. Yet what men had to give to this enterprise in that day they gave and gave freely. The names of three of the most generous givers are preserved in the names of three of the buildings of the University: Girard, and Person, and Smith Halls. Of all the property possessed by those gentlemen eighty years ago, what now remains to them connected with their names or preserving their memories, but these gifts to the University? *What they gave here, they have yet*, and at Chapel Hill *they still live*.

For seventy-three years the University prospered, and was an overflowing and increasing fountain of good, and an element of power in the State. During the war it was a point of honor with Governor Swain to keep it open. Its exercises were not intermitted for a single day, and even in 1865 when there was but one solitary graduate, all the forms and motions were kept up and gone through.

The war being ended darkness began to close on Chapel Hill. Enemies sprang up and friends grew cold. Then she might have taken up the words of the patriarch, and said: "They whose fathers I would have disdained to set with the dogs of my flock, have me in derision—among the bushes they brayed, and spared not to spit in my face."

For nearly seven years the old college has lain in the hands of open enemies, false friends or ignorant pretenders.

We will not recur to those dark hours, except for the lessons and warnings they give. Now at last the morning has come again, and soon the resting sun beams will once more tip with gold hill-top and roof, and our sons will again be summoned to that "haunt of ancient place." There will be those that weep for joy as well as those who shout, when the roll is again called in those halls.

But there is much to be done, for this beloved and honored Institution. Now, as well as eighty years ago, our people are impoverished by a Revolution, laden with taxes and with debt. The question is asked will the men and women of to-day exhibit the same zeal in the cause of education, the same regard for posterity in providing for its wants, the same liberality, the same foresight as to the perpetuity of their own good names as the world saw eighty years ago. The college needs instant help. Strong men's arms are about her now to raise her head from the dust and tenderly support her trembling bowed form. But she needs the aid of all her sons. She calls them to her now by a hundred melting and inspiring memories; by all that she taught in the past, and by all that she pointed to in the future; she calls for aid to rekindle the sacred fires upon her shrines, that from these hills a light may again stream far and wide to bless our people. Whatever steps may be taken by the honored citizens who have the Institution now in charge, to repair and refit and re-inaugurate, in cannot be that the Alumni will allow the burden to be assumed by a few. It cannot be that the State at large will look on unmoved.

Eighty years ago the ladies were confidently and successfully applied to for their sympathy and aid.

The women of this generation, besides that we know them to have inherited the tenderness and generosity of their mothers, must certainly feel in debt to the University. Indirectly they have shared in all the good it has diffused. Not a woman in the State to-day but is better off for the annual crop of educated young men sent out from Chapel Hill for seventy-five years. Not a mother, not a wife, not a sister but is interested in its reendowment and reorganization.

Whatever appeals may be made to the public for aid, it is to be hoped the agents in the work will endeavor to enlist the ladies on their side. If *they* will a thing, it is done. If the fair women of North Carolina will that their husbands, brothers, sons, lovers and friends shall endow and support the University, there is no doubt that it will be amply endowed and supported. And just because it is so important to them, their happiness and welfare that the men of the State shall be well and nobly refined and cultivated, therefore, we shall feel sure of their sympathy in the work. Whoever goes a begging for the University let him not neglect to appeal to the ladies of North Carolina, as confidently as to the men.

No man in the State should feel himself at liberty to be indifferent to the effort now making.

The poorest citizens has his rights there as well as the richest. Among the benefits conferred in the past by the college not the least may be reckoned the welcome she ever gave, and the assistance and the education she extended to our poor boys. Some men who stand highest to day before the public were her beneficiaries. So may it ever be. In arts and science and letters there is no royal road. The only aristocracy is that of genius, and the barefooted boy who to.day is chopping cotton, or holding the plough, may to-morrow sit on the recitation room bench by the favored son of fortune in generous emulation with him, and step out on the stage before him at commencement with the valedictory or the latin. There is no leveller like a State University, and at the same time no such elevator.

Wilmington sent the first boy eighty years ago. Will she be first this coming September to answer the roll-call? There'll be some racing for the honor.

C. P. S.

For the Journal.

Celebration of the Mecklenburg Centennial at Princeton College.

The students of North Carolina and Tennessee at Nassau Hall, Princeton College, N. J., met on the 11th of May to consider the celebration of the Meck enburg Declaration of Independence.

Mr. A. B. Gillespie, of North Carolina, was called to the chair. Mr. T. E. Richardson, of Tennessee, acted as Secretary. Though our numbers were small there was no lack of enthusiasm. A series of patriotic resolutions were read and adopted, and orators were appointed for the occasion. The meeting then adjourned, leaving all further business in the hands of an Executive Committee.

The Committee submitted the following as a programme for the evening:

Master of Ceremonies, Mr. T. H. McKoy, of North Carolina.

Reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by Mr. J. W. Hughes, of North Carolina.

Address by Mr. L. G. Walker, of Tennessee.

Address by Mr. T. M. Barkley, of North Carolina.

Ten o'clock doors thrown open to the supper room.

Close by singing "Carolina."

Executive Commitee—L. G. Walker, Tennessee, W. B. McKoy, North Carolina, T. E. Richardson, Tennessee, T. H. McKoy, North Carolida, J. W. Hughes, North Carolina.

Gentlemen present—J M Barkley, A B G llespie, J W Hughes, W B McKoy, R H McKoy, T H McKoy, of North Carolina; R A Springs, of South Carolina; L G Walker, W M Smith, N Benedict, R R Lytle, J E Richardson, H Stevenson, M W Woods, of Tennessee.

At 8 o'clock, on the night of the 20th, we were all assembled in Mrs. Van Marter's neat little parlor, and every one seemed determined to have a pleasant time. Though cosily seated here our minds were far off with our friends, and some one with an almost audible sigh remarked that he wished we had some of our Southern ladies here to grace the occasion. The meeting was opened by an appropriate little speech by the Master of Ceremonies. Then the Declaration of May 20th, was read. Mr. Walker, of Tennessee, was then called upon to deliver his address which was received with considerable applause. Then followed speeches by Mr. Springs, of South Carolina and Gillespie and others. An article was then read in answer to Mr. Welling's paper.

About half past ten the doors were thrown open to the supper room, exhibiting a beautifully arranged table, where besides the requisites of a substantial supper, every delicacy that our little town could afford was to be found.

The following are some of the numerous toasts: Hon. J. M. Bright, the representative of Tennessee—Hon. J. Kerr, the North Carolinian—Ladies of North Carolina—Mecklenburg, the Hornet's Nest—Princeton, the *Alma Mater* of Brevard and Alexander.

Mr. T. M. Barkley, who did not deliver his speech before the supper, was now called for. The speech was well worthy of the occasion.

He began by reminding us that we were on historic ground, and that next to the sacred soil of Mecklenburg, no fitter place could be chosen than the one in which we were. Here lived John Witherspoon, signer of the National Declaration. Here the gallant Mercer fell, and forth from these very walls, where they had been trained for the arduous duties of their after lives, went Ephriam Brevard, Hezekaih Balch and Waightsville Avery, three signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. He spoke of the late struggle, and declared that young as we were we had witnessed scenes of war, and could well appreciate the sacrifices made by our ancestors. As we sit here to-night let us firmly resolve to fight to the death everything that encroaches on these privileges, bequeathed to us by our ancestors. Let us resist every subversion of the principles for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

Wherever wrong doing and political corruption lift their hydra heads, let us smite them with all the strength of our right arms. Wherever man is oppressed by man, let our voices go up for his emancipation; I charge you on this, our glorious Centennial, that you combat ignorance, bigotry and prejudice. And I charge you above all to honor your good old State, and her history; remember the men who have given her such a glorious heritage.

Mr. Barkley was a member of the Junior Reserves, of North Carolina; was in Hoke's command, and fought at the battles of Fisher and Bentonsville.

Our meeting extended far into the night, and we passed the time in singing college songs, and we finally broke up after singing "Carolina."

Every one pronounced it to be one of the happiest occasions of their college life, and one long to be remembered.

W. B. McKoy,
Sec. Ex. Committee.

Sampson Nominating Convention.

The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Sampson county, met in Clinton on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1875.

The following gentlemen were appointed to call the different township meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in general convention at Clintont,o nominate candidates to represent the county of Sampson in the Constitutional Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 6th of September, A. D., 1875:

These Township Conventions are to be called on or before the last Saturday in June next.

Franklin Township Committee—Dr. J. B Seavy, N. H. Fennell, Dr. Chales S. Kerr.

Lisbon Township Committee—A. J. Johnson, Haywood Boykin, Allen Blackburn.

Taylor's Bridge Township—Henry Mathis, P. H. Murphy, O. P. James.

Turkey Township Committee—L. R. Carroll, W. S. Mathis, Dr. Wm. I. Thompson.

Piney Grove Township Committee—Amos Royal, Jno. W. Giddens, W. A. Andress.

Hall's Township Committee—A. B. Parker, G. W. Hobbs, O. F. Herring.

Westbrooks Township Committee—Wm. Daughtery, G. R. Williams, W. H. Bryant.

Mingo Township Committee—Jesse Wilson, N. B. Barefoot, R. A. Drawhorn.

Dismal Township Committee—J. C. Williams, Jas. A. Aughtery, Robert Williams.

Little Coharie Township Committee—Thomas Bullard, Dr. P. H. Halliday, Murdoch White.

Hunnycutt's Township Committee—Jas. H. Turlington, Bluew Crumpler, Wiley Butler.

McDaniel's Township Committee—Miles P. Owens, H. S. Spill, Jno. C. Wright.

Clinton Township Committee—Owen Holmes, Everett Peterson, H. E. Royal.

Five delegates from each township. Delegates elected are requested to meet in Clinton on Saturday, the 3rd of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., A. D. 1875.

C. T. MURPHY, Chairman.
JOHN ASHFORD, Secretary.

The Duplin *Record*, Fayetteville *Gazette* and the Goldsboro *Messenger* will please copy and notice. d&w—td

The hair of a young lady in Vermont turned white in a single night. She fell into a flour barrel.

Forest Fires.

Forest fires are of annual occurrence in this country. A spark from the pipe of a tramp may light a conflagration that will sweep over thousands of acres, and destroy tens of thousands of dollars' worth of property. Hunters, not unfrequently, are careless of their cooking arrangements, and fires originate from that source. In these and other ways the leaves and brush and dry wood of forests are ignited and fanned in wide billowy oceans of devouring flames. Autumn is commonly the season of the year when forest fires are chronicled, when the woods are dry and crisp, and take fire like tinder. But this year, in the green leaf of early spring, the county has been visited by the flaming torch of forest conflagration. In almost all directions the sun has been shrouded by palls of smoke. On the line of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, in Massachusetts, along the Lake Superior and Michigan road, in the neighborhood of Port Jervis, New York, in the pines of New Jersey, in more than one location in the far Northwest, and in the interior of this State fires are raging at the present time, or have left their tracks in ruined houses, prostrated fences and devastated forests. Along some of the railroads in Pennsylvania the smoke is so dense and blinding that objects cannot be distinguished the distance of one hundred yards, and engineers have to run slowly and with the utmost caution. At night the hill sides are illuminated by tongues of flame shooting in every direction. In the day a canopy of smoke hangs over the valleys and gives the landscape a spectral and unnatural appearance. All obstacles of an inflammable nature have heen swept away from the path of the firey visitant. Houses, trees, buds, blossoms and fruit have been consumed, and where once fertility and verdue met the eye is to be seen only desolation. The earth seems to have been smitten by the sword of the avenging angel. To make matters worse there has been no rain for some time, and everything is uncommonly dry and dangerously combustible. The underbrush in the woods is fit food for the flames, and all kinds of buildings stimulate the fiery current. The loss of property is running into high figures, and to that must be added loss of lif in some quarters. These are some of the sad effects of our spring fires. The destruction of our forests by flames is a matter of deep concern at this time, when they are fast giving way before the axe of the logger and the saws of the mills. The supply of timber cannot stand all these attacks upon the native forests, and hence the necessity and importance of adopting some general means to supply the loss annually caused by such fires as those now raging, and which often occur in the autumn months of the year. A heavy fall of rain is now desirable, as it would refresh vegetation, force the crops with greater rapidity, and quench the fires which are now raging in this and other States.—*Phila. Times.*

Mrs. Lincoln's Derangement.

Mrs. Mary Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, was on the 19th brought before a jury of very influential residents of Chicago to test her sanity. She was attired in deep mourning, and her face was sad and perplexed. Her son and counsel, Mr. Isaac N. Arnold, an old friend of her husband, were with her. The evidence showed that for several years she had been a confirmed Spiritualist, and believed that her husband's spirit was constantly hovering about her and directing her. She was also haunted by an Indian spirit, who, with hideous yells, would remove and replace her scalp, take wires out of her left eye, and detach steel springs from her jawbones, at other times scraping bones out of her head. She prepared everything for her death on the 6th of September last, the date announced to her by her spirit attendant. Her mania was for shopping, and her rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel contained hundreds of packages of dry goods unopened. An hallucination possessed her that Chicago was again to be burned; indeed on one occasion she went wildly to the Safe Deposit Company, and telling the officers that the South Side was on fire, drew $57,000 in bonds, which she placed in her pocket, and sent her twelve trunks to Milwaukee for safety. She also believed that her life was threatened, and that the rebels had poisoned her coffee. She would neither sit nor sleep alone in the hotel, but always wanted a servant or companion with her. On one occasion she sent to the office for protection, asking that the biggest man in the house be sent to guard her. The evidence of her derangement was very complete, and she was sent to a private institution for the cure of the insane at Batavia, Ill., under the charge of Dr. Patterson.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The Times has information that Mrs. Lincoln to-day attempted suicide by poisoning.—After being removed from the court room, where she was adjudged insane yesterday, she was put under the strictest survillance, it being feared that she might do injury to herself. To-day she escaped from her room and hurried to the drug store of Frank Squares & Co., under the Grand Pacific Hotel. She ordered a compound of camphor and landanum, ostensibly for neuralgia. The clerk informed her it would take about ten minutes to make it, whereupon she took a carriage and drove to two other drug stores. She was followed by Mr. Squares, who in each case prevented the druggists from giving her the compound. She finally returned to the first place and procured a mixture which she supposed was what she wanted, but what was harmless. She drank this as she left the store. As it had no effect, she trid to leave her room again to obtain a larger dose, but was prevented. She was removed to a private hospital at Batavia, Ill., this afternoon, where she will have every attention.

From the Lynchburg News.

A Defence of Louisiana.

Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, has published a pamphlet entitled "A Defence of Louisiana." In this pamphlet the Bishop attributes all the miseries of Louisiana since the war to the influx of carpet-brggers, and the support accorded them by the administration at Washington. Speaking of this support, granted, by the administration in answer to appeals for "protection," Bishop Wilmer, with the eloquence of indignation, exclaims:

"Behold them (the carpet-baggers) ostracised from their homes—to become representatives in the legislature; pilgrims and wanderers—traversing the judicial circuits, guiltily and leisurly, to administer justice; driven by the sharp edge of persecution—to occupy lordly mansions and sit down at sumptious tables, who had never riches, some of them never homes before. Protection is granted from this great wrong—protection for scorpions who have stolen the dove's nest, that they shall not be obliged to listen to the plaintive cries of the mother bereft of their young—protection for the soft slumbers of the wolf, gorged with his prey, that he shall not be disturbed by the bleating of the sheep fold upon the midnight air."

The eminent prelate, from whom comes this eloquent burst of righteous and Christian indignation is a native of Virginia, and a cousin of the great divine, Bishop Richard Wilmer, of Alabama, also a son of this grand old mother of great men. By the way, a good thing is related of the latter clergyman, who is celebrated as a great wit, as well as the theologian. Being on a visit to the North soon after the war, to solicit aid of the Episcopal churches there to re-build church edifices that had been destroyed by the fights in Alabama, he was called on at a meeting of clergymen for a speech. The Bishop declined making a speech, but, said he, "I will give you a conundrum: 'Why was the Southern Confederacy like Lazarus?'" After all had given it up, he answered, "Because it was licked by dogs." The fun was taken in good part by the Northern gentlemen present, one of whom, however, laughingly retorted: "You are a pretty fellow to come and ask aid from dogs." "I have always heard," replied the Bishop, "that the hair of the dog was good for the bite."

What the South suffered during the actual collision of arms was as nothing compared to that upon her since. The "dogs of war" left no such scars upon her as those hungry bloodsuckers, the carpet-baggers, who seem determined not to leave her till the last red drop is drained from her heart.

Press Comments.

Friend McDiarmid, of the *Robesonian*, enjoyed to the full everything connected with the meeting of the Press Convention in this city, as evidence of which we make the following extracts:

We had an excursion on Wednesday, which cost not less than $800 or $1000 to the originators. Could we fully show our high appreciation of this noble act otherwise than by spending the day on the magnificent steamer? And yet one-third our whole time was necessary. The ball, which was gotten up as a compliment to the press of North Carolina, cost several hundred dollars, and it was a duty and a privilege to attend it. There we saw the youth, beauty, wealth and refinement and the substantial people of the city. The Chamber of Commerce, upon whose noble exertions our pleasure and happiness while there principally depended, gave us a reception and ovation which nearly all enjoyed hugely. The "True Brothers' Society" received us most cordially into their "Scattered Nation." The Navassa Guano Company provided an excursion to their works, showed us what patience, diligence and greenbacks could accomplish, and gave us an ovation. In short, almost our whole time was spent in receiving and enjoying to their fullest extent the hospitalities of a people who have ever been proverbial in the annals of history for their general hospitality.

* * * * *

We think that many of our brethren of the press returned to their respective fields of honor and usefulness more fully than ever before impressed with the magnitude and importance of Wilmington, and if, in the future, any attempt is made to ignore the claims and the commercial facilities of our Queen City our brethren will come nobly to the front, and, from personal observation, will be able to vindicate and more fully establish the claims of our important seaport. We regretted that we did not have more time so as to from a more extended acquaintance among the business men of the city, and to introduce our brethren of the press.

* * * * *

Probably the best speech that was made during the recent Editorial Convention was the few remarks of the retiring President, Maj. Engelhard. He seemed to feel what he said, and being a general favorite with the Editors of the State, he made a lasting impression upon the minds of us all. We desired to retain him as our presiding officer; we felt that we needed his superior talents and experience, and a proposition was made to elect him by acclamation, but he positively declined.

* * * * * *

We were sorry to learn while we were in Wilmington that Col. W. L. Saunders, one of the accomplished editors of the Wilmington JOURNAL was confined by rheumatism. Col. S is a noble man, a vigorous and able writer, and we greatly regret his ill health. Maj. Engelhard was all right; he is in good health, and is a general favorite both with the press and people of the State.

Mr. Bernard, of the *Star*, was on hand all the time, and he "got off" some "good ones" on several of the gang. When he is in a crowd the parties may as well keep in mind the auld saying of Burns,

"A chiel's amang ye takin notes,
A' faith he'll prent it."

The Press and the Press.

Our good looking up-country friend Mr. Murrill, of the Hickory *Press*, thus gives in his pleasant experiences of the Press doings in our city:

Tuesday was spent in convention and at night we listened to that incomparable Vance in a most happy delivery of that splendid lecture on the "Scattered Nation." We have heard much said in praise of this effort of Gov. Vance, but none, not even the Jewish Rabbi, of Baltimore, with all he had heard, and all that his national vanity imagined, has ever been otherwise than pleasantly surprised at the rich treat which the lecturer and its delivery always affords to those who hear it. It is universally applauded and endorsed by both Jew and Gentile and we doubt not it will effect much towards the removal of those barriers which now divide them. After the close, while others pressed forward to shake hands with the Orator, we felt constrained to shake hands with the Jews and did so.

Wednesday we (about 500 of us) "excurted" down the river and out to sea. We had lemonade and music, and wine and talking, and champagne and almost anything you could call for to drink or to eat, and strange as it may seem to the incredulous, in all that crowd, containing about forty editors, only two got sick and sacrificed their breakfast to the unyielding demands of the briny billows.

Thursday finished up the work of the Convention; visited the Produce Exchange, the Navassa Guano works, of which we may speak more hereafter; attended the Grand Ball at the Opera House, fell in love with the pretty girls; remained too late, came off reluctantly. took our leave next morning for home. In our "intercourse with the brethren" we have had a season of real enjoyment. Many of them whose papers we read weekly, were still strangers to us in the flesh. Now that we have seen them face to face, and know what manner of men they are, we shall read their productions as letters from acquaintances and friends, and, what is still more advantageous, we will know *which ones to pitch into with safety*.

Besides the brethren we made other pleasant acquaintances, and of some distinguished characters. Among the excursionists we met Dr. Roberts, President of the C. C. Railroad, whom we found sociable, interesting and enterprising. He gave us very flattering assurances of the Lincolnton and Hickory connection. Capt. J. N. Maffit, once of the United States Coast Survey, but later, and perhaps more popularly remembered as Captain of the *so-called* rebel privateer *Florida*, added much to our fund of enjoyment by a relation of many incidents in the history of his sea-going life. Others may be justly entitled to our notice, but already we have said too much.

They were married last fall, and they hadn't had one cross word or sour look, when, the other night, he moved the cook stove into the shanty and called her to hold the pipe up while he gently knocked the joints together. She smiled sweetly as she replied: "Yes, my dear; but five minutes hadn't passed before he yelled out: "Durn it! I thought you knew something!" And she threw two joints of pipe at him and replied: "I want you to understand that we are strangers from this hour!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Press Comments.

We continue to-day our list of extracts from our exchanges, relative to the good time had here at the recent meeting of the Press Association. Our desire is to give the views of each and every one of our editorial friends, and if any are neglected we beg to assure our friends that the omission is not intentional. One or two of our exchanges failed, from some cause, to reach us last week. We quote first from the Rockingham *Courier:*

Wednesday morning the anticipation of schools girls in lieu of a May pic nic were never higher than those of the Press Gang, for the citizens of Wilmington had made arrangements with the Baltimore Steamship Line to give the gang a river and ocean excursion. At 9 A. M. the Press gang, with a large number of citizens and strangers launched out on board the *Raleigh*

In a short time we passed in full view of Fort Fisher, noted in our late war for its heroic defence and bloody battle. The boat stopped at Smithville, a historical point, and a number of the passengers got off there and sauntered through the old town. The streets and houses show that the life of the place is not great. We went only a short distance out to sea, hardly far enough to make any sick. It is needless to state that everything nice in the shape of something to drink and eat was furnished in abundance. A number of toasts and responses were made. The chief responses were made by Gov. Vance, Maj. Malone, of Asheville, Col. Jones, of Charlotte, Col. Waddell and Mr. VanBokkelen, Mayor-elect of Wilmington. His reply was decidedly the most logical of any. He said that the imports to Wilmington fed the interior, whereas the interior ought to feed Wilmington. Our State could never prosper, while this is the case.

We returned late in the afternoon, all tired, but delighted with the pleasures of the day. On Thursday, the Merchants Exchange gave the gang another splendid entertainment. Champagne and wit sparkled brilliantly and the toasts and replies partook more of the nature of amusement than solid admonitions. The Navassa Guano Company, through the kindness of Col. Fremont, gave an excursion to their works, two miles west of the city. This visit was more instructive and pleasant than any other. The Press were enabled to examine for themselves the *modus operandi* of the preparing of the Navassa Guano.

The pleasant week closed Thursday night with a grand ball in honor of the Press at the Opera House. The Wilmington ladies came out with all their beauty, and no doubt impressions of such a nature were made as soon to cause some of the gang to visit Wilmington again.

The hospitality of Wilmington was evinced in every attention that could have been desired. The Press seemed fully aroused to the importance of directing our energies in building up that city, and making it the metropolis of North Carolina. It is a duty the Press owes not only to Wilmington, but to the State, to assist in making Wilmington the chief port on coast, and direct our trade from other ports outside of the State to this place within our own borders.

North Carolina must build up itself, and not do so much for the up building of other States.

The following extracts are from the Newbern *Times:*

The operations of Government parties by survey and work by dredges, is accomplishing great good for the deepening of the bar, the entrance to the port of Wilmington; and those interested take a natural and commendable interest in a matter that so deeply concerns them.

On our return, we partook of an admirable collection, that was enlivened not only by champagne and similar liquid palatables, but by infinite jest, eloquent toasts and responses, and a fund of general good humor and pleasantry. Strange to say, with all these demoralizing influences, not a single act to reflect discredit either upon the individual or the party was to be observed. There may have been a little "rosiness," but it only added to the general feeling of good fellowship.

In the afternoon, by invitation, the association, on a special train, visited at Meares Bluff, some miles from Wilmington, the Navasso Guano works, where, after being inducted into the mysteries of the establishment, we were cleverly entertained with a handsomely flanked collation. On the same day, and after the noon adjournment, the Produce Exchange very hospitably entertained the association.

In the evening the grand and crowning finish was given to the series of pleasurable entertainments. A ball at the Opera House, graced by as much beauty, fashion and eloquence as can be seen anywhere, was given in honor of the Press Association, and every inducement and opportunity given the members to unrestrictedly enjoy themselves, and nobly did they do it. An elegant supper, in which neither expense nor labor was spared, graced one of the large rooms of the City Hall, and notwithstanding the series of "big feeds," in which they had hitherto indulged, the "gang" did it justice. This event ended the festivities, and it is well it did, as it is doubtful whether the guests could longer have maintained such an unusual repetition of the good things of life.

To the people of Wilmington, individually and collectively, we return our thanks for their courtesies to us, and their successful efforts to make our sojourn a pleasant one, and assure them that our visit will be long remembered. Wilmington is a city of which North Carolianians may well be proud. with its enterprising citizens, its very handsome public buildings, its fine places of business, and elegant residences; its paved streets, extensive wharves, lined with shipping from all parts of the globe; and last, but not least, that comparative modern innovation, the street cars. There is just cause, in view also of its late superior railroad connections, to expect at no distant day, a "city by the sea," inferior in magnitude and importance to no seaport between Baltimore and New Orleans.

The Charlotte Observer says: The handsomest thing of the Centennial occasion was the honor paid Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, by the Raleigh Light Artillery Company and the Raleigh Light Infantry, and by the Steam Fire Company of Newbern, and the Citizens Band of the same place. The Raleigh companies both called at the residence of Col. John E. Brown, on North Trade street, where Mrs. Jackson lives, and gave three cheers for her. In response to these Miss Julia, the only daughter of the immortal Stonewall, came out and presented the companies with a bouquet, after which, upon returning to camp, each of the companies fired a salute in honor of the widow of the Christian hero. The Newbern band and fire company called also, and gave three cheers for Mrs. Jackson. They, too, were presented with flowers by Miss Julia, after which the firemen were received by, and shook hands with Mrs. Jackson.—They spent a few moments in the parlor, looking at a large portrait of the General, then solemnly departed, many of them wiping away the fast falling tears. The compliment implied in this action of the companies was a beautiful tribute, not only to one of the greatest soldiers of ancient or modern times, but as well to one of the noblest and most loveable of women—to her who was, and who was well worthy to be, the wife of General Stonewall Jackson.

People who buy for cash always buy cheap.

STATE NEWS.

Theodore Joseph, a staff officer with Gen. Carl Schurz during the late war, wears the grey in the Raleigh Light Infantry.

Col. S. D. Pool will address the people on the subject of education and our system of public instruction, in Asheville on Saturday, June 5th.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: During the Centennial Celebration, the Hon. W. A. Graham sat for his photograph surrounded by his seven sons. This will be a valuable memento of the occasion.

The Graham Gleaner says: We are informed that on last Wednesday morning, at her home in Guilford county, Miss Eunice Worth, a sister of our worthy countyman, Daniel Worth, dropped dead.

The Elizabeth City Register says: Mr. Thomas Thompson and Mr. John Harriss, two young gentlemen who left this county last year to reside in Ohio, have returned, sufficiently amused with the West.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: Henry Moore, colored, who lives upon the farm of Mr. T. R. Eagles, in this county, is 65 years of age, has 26 children, and cuts and mauls 150 rails a day. Bring out your ancient colored individuals!

The Reidsville News says: We record the total destruction by fire on last Thursday evening of the residence of our townsman, R. G. Gladstone.—Nothing was saved, not even a piece of wearing apparel. A purse of something over three hundred dollars has been made up for him.

The Winston Sentinel says: One day last week a man by the name of Press Brown, working for Dr. Shelton, in Davidson county, got into a difficulty with Mr. Epps, the Doctor's overseer, and struck him with a singletree, the middle clasp entering his head, inflicting a dangerous wound. Brown made his escape.

The Winston Sentinel says: The most dignified sight presented to our citizens this week was Judge Cloud making an assault upon a negro and throwing a stick and a few cuss words at him. The offense of this ward of the nation was singing a camp meeting song in hearing of his honor.

The Asheville Expositor says: The first census taken in Buncombe county was in the year 1800—65 years ago. It then contained 6,512 inhabitants. In the year 1810 it contained 9,277; 1820, 10,542; 1830, 10,281; 1840, 10,084; 1850, 13,425; 1860, 12,654; 1870, 15,412. Asheville contains 1,500, of whom 829 are white and 571 colored.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: It was very neatly done by the Stonewall Fire Company from South Carolina, who before they even rested the soles of their feet, marched to the house in Charlotte where Mrs. Jackson and child were, and uncovered heads and paid tribute to the widow of God's predestined soldier. They then gave three cheers for Jackson's widow and child, and retired.

The Statesville American says: Mr. M. E. Hyams, the Botanical Superintendent of Wallace Brothers' Warehouse, is rapidly arranging the large number of medical and other plants gathered in Western North Carolina, and which it is his intention to place on exhibition at the Centennial to be held in Philadelphia next year.—Already he has over four hundred different varieties of herbs, plants, seeds and woods neatly boxed and tastefully labeled.

The Hickory Press says: Dr. A. M. Powell, of Catawba, showed us some fine specimens of gold ore a few days ago. He had one lump that weighed seven pwts. This was found in his mine near Catawba Station. This mine was formerly known as the old "Shuford mines," but it is now owned by Dr. Powell. He says the mine is very rich, both on the surface and in the veins. Several hands are now at work, and other large pieces of value have been recently found.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We regret to learn of the death on Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, of Mrs. Jane M. Swann, aged 94 years, a daughter of George McKinney, one of the heroes of McIntyre's Branch fight while Cornwallis was in Charlotte, and an estimable old lady. She leaves a very large circle of relatives and connections in the county.

The Raleigh News says: His Excellency Gov. Brogden never owned or wore a pistol, a pair of boots or a watch; he never owned a dog, went fishing or shot at a squirrel. He is by no means homely, and it is said he has been discarded by sweethearts oftener than any other man of his age, having never been able to get the answer "yes" yet—and "dat ish de kind of man our Governor ish."

The Charlotte Democrat says: Although there were thirty or forty thousand people in our streets on Thursday, the 20th, there was not the slightest disorder, and no arrests were necessary of any sort. It was, indeed, the greatest gathering that has ever occurred in this country, and a more orderly one was never known. We are proud of the good conduct of our Southern people and of the conduct of all visitors from Northern and Western States. No gathering in the world ever surpassed the gathering in this city last week in good feeling, good order and good cheer.

The Asheville Citizen says: Our friend, Kelsey Ray, showed us a fine specimen of aquamarine beryl, found in his mica mine on the south side of Black Mountain, recently. He also has a magnificent garnet, found in our county some time since, which is valued at $100. Mr. Ray is doing much towards bringing into notice the minerals of our section. He says that there are more garnets, he thinks, in Buncombe than in all the rest of North America besides. He is enthusiastic on the vast mineral wealth of our Western counties. The mica business is looking up, and, of course, Western North Carolina mica is always in demand.

The Statesville Landmark says: By passengers on the Western N. C. Railroad we learn of a most diabolical murder perpetrated in Rowan county, on Saturday morning last. The murderer is a white man by the name of Mesimer, and his victim, an old lady by the name of Heilig—his mother-in-law. Mesimer visited Mrs. Heilig's house on Saturday morning for the purpose of plunder and murder. Mrs. Heilig was alone when Mesimer reached her house, and the fiend at once proceeded to his diabolical work. She was stricken down with a rock and beat to death, and her body dragged to a well near by and thrown into it. Mesimer disappeared from the neighborhood, but was followed up and finally arrested on Tuesday morning at Third Creek Station, and is now in jail at Salisbury.

The Raleigh News says: While Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was addressing acres of people around the Centennial pole at Charlotte, Thursday night, and the stand from which he was speaking illumined with all the great lights of the country, including Gov. Brogden of North Carolina, a large, portly representative from Gaston county, walked up in the crowd, and with a *dry* expression of countenance loudly exclaimed "what did the Governor of North Carolina say to the Governor of South Carolina?" It is unnecessary to state that the effect was electrical, and for a few moments the shout was terrific. Cochrane of the Central Hotel bar informed us that just for that one sentence the customers left $47.22 on his counter.

CENTENNIAL POEM.

Mecklenburg, May 20, 1775—1875.

Dedicated to Judge T. W. Brevard and to the other descendants of the patriot signers.

BY MRS. CICERO W. HARRIS, OF WILMINGTON.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

All hail! 'Tis Freedom's natal day we celebrate
In the "Hornet's Nest" of the sturdy Old North State,
A "Nest" eternal Truth and Justice claim to be
The worthy birthplace of a nation's liberty.

To-day, let ev'ry patriot heart rejoice to know
That nation pays its tribute to the hero band,
Who, in the face of Death, a hundred years ago,
First welcomed Liberty to Columbia's Land.

Let songs of their fame on the wings of the morning,
Herald the day-star from its earliest dawning,
And startle the echoes of proud Mecklenburg's hills
Till dew of the midnight on the rose leaf distils.

Let thunder-toned cannon, let the brazen-tongued bells
Give volume to the story which the loud pean tells,
Let Music's silver note on the May breezes swell
Till ether resounds with the joyous evangel.

And let Eloquence too repeat the proud story
Of acts which have covered their mem'ries with glory;
Let Eloquence tell, as only Eloquence can,
What the spirit of Freedom dares make of a man.

Let the sorrows and the wrongs of the vanished years,
Let the cherished "Lost Cause" and the widow's sad tears,
The wail of the orphan and the flower-strewn graves,
Be reminders that Peace our allegiance craves.

Ignore them, we will not, while honor remaineth
Forget them, we will not, while honor retaineth
The record of men whose *memoriam* shall be
Writ high on the monolith of Eternity.

Forget the "Lost Cause?" Ah, sooner would the Southron
Despise ev'ry laurel a century has won,
Our Dead braves are sacred, and God knows at what cost,
We woo Peace to the homes of the loved and the lost.

But the Past is forgiven, even as we pray
For forgiveness Above, and its mem'ries to-day
Come like Æolian chords which a sigh plays on
To swell the full tone of a grand diapason.

And let the adherents of the Blue and the Grey,
Over the blood-stained chasm, meet each other half way;
Then the chorus of a people, and only then,
To our Jubilee's Anthems will respond "amen."

Then Angels will be glad, and the Great God of Peace
Will give to our troubles a deserved surcease.
And a hundred years hence may the glad welkin peal
With "America is still the land of the leal."

For the Journal.

The Medical Society of North Carolina—Its Board of Examiners.

Messrs. Editors of the Journal.—In my hasty running account of the meeting of the Medical Society in Wilson, many important matters were necessarily omitted for want of space. Now that time sufficient has elapsed to examine into what was done, I am still of the opinion that this was one of the most important meetings since the war. It would be unfair to attempt a critical analysis of any of the papers read; this must be left to a more deliberate after opinion, but it can be safely said that there was instruction enough in them to have warranted their being spread over a week's session. Of course, no Medical Society could think of endorsing every paper which the members, individually, might consider good; for in many instances the intrinsic goodness in an essay is that it is suggestive, and still it might be so crude as to be no credit to the author or the Society. The literary efforts offered at this meeting showed that the medical mind for the past year has been energetic. While most of the doctors complained, and very justly no doubt, that their medical services were but poorly paid, and that it was only by unusual effort that they could get the means to defray their expenses at this meeting, very many of them have with unstinted hands replenished their libraries with the latest and choicest books, and the most improved surgical appliances. Poverty has by no means dulled their pride of station or diminished their zeal in the pursuit of a profession whose great aim is the relief of the sick in all conditions and in all circumstances. The charlatanry and greed for gain in the few, by no means lessens the force of this statement. North Carolina was the pioneer in the establishment of a Board of Medical Examiners, and very properly it is the pride of the medical profession in the State. It was highly gratifying to see how cheerfully and willingly it was supported in Wilson. The law requires that all persons coming into the practice since 1859, whether he has a diploma or not, whatever his pretensions may be, shall be examined by this board. It is composed of members of the Society, and chosen every seven years. Any medical man failing to comply with the law in this respect, and who practices without their diploma, cannot collect his bills by process of law; this is the only penalty. But still, from far and near, young physicians are complaining with this law; not so much, as I believe, because they are forced to do so, in order to avoid the penalty, but because with the masses of junior practitioners their professional pride leads them to a voluntary compliance.

Then, too, a license of this board is made the test of membership with the State Society. The good work done by this board is only fully seen and appreciated by the profession, for it has worked wonders in raising the standard of medical education in the colleges. I mention these matters to show what reforms we are aiming at, hoping that the good people of the State may aid us by their approval: having this accomplished, the Medical Society of North Carolina will take care of the rest.

If it has not already been inferred from what I have said, that the sessions of our Society are something more than an assembly of physicians to indulge in the pleasures of society, I am sure your readers would readily accord to us the merit we deserve, for the reforms we aim at involve the interests of every citizen of North Carolina.

M. D.

The Buncombe county Democrats nominate delegates for Convention on the 3d of July.

The Monroe Enquirer says: Mr. J. Kindly Griffin, of Olive Branch, has a cow that gave birth to three calves on the 14th inst.; all fine, well shaped, and doing well. Two are exactly the same color and size, the other a little smaller.

The Raleigh News says: A telegram was received from Charlotte yesterday announcing the fact that Messrs. Williams and Bingham, of the Raleigh Light Artillery, are doing well, being enabled to walk about their rooms.

The Raleigh News says: Gov. Brogden yesterday commuted the death sentence of Robt. A. Owens, convicted at the Spring term of Lincoln Superior Court for murder, to imprisonment. Owens was to have been hung on the 20th of August.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: The fine rains of Monday morning gave the first opportunity had for setting out tobacco plants. Complaints of a scarcity of plants are general, but we suppose two thirds of a crop may be planted. The wheat is heading out finely, and so far the prospects of a good crop continue good. Oats never promised better.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

County Commissioners.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday, present, Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commissioners Wagner, Van Amringe, Morris and Nixon.

It was ordered, in consequence of full returns of the tax lists not having been made by several of the township trustees, that the matter of the revisal of the lists be laid over to an adjourned session of the Board and that the Chairman, when the lists are ready for examination, notify the public of the same.

It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to place in the hands of the Sheriff the tax lists of Grant, Holden, Rocky Point, Lincoln and Caswell townships, for the year 1875, as returned to this Board, to deliver to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Pender county.

Application from O. G. Parsley, to list his tax in Masonboro township, was granted.

Application for a reduction of the assessment made on the lands of John Brown, in Cape Fear township, was referred to H. E. Scott, Chairman of the Board for that township.

Charles E. Sampson, a cripple, was relieved from listing his poll tax.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

CENTENNIAL.

Carolina Central—Good Order—Regularity of Trains—No Accident or Detention—The Great Line of Railway Across the State from East to West, Connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Mississippi River

In recapitulating the incidents and doings of the late celebration of the Mecklenburg Centennial, or more properly speaking the North Carolina Centennial, we are forcibly reminded of the part played by our new line to the Great West via Charlotte, the Carolina Central Railway, its prompt dispatch of trains, their regular arrival in Charlotte, their regular return, and all without the slightest accident. There is certainly great credit due to some head for so complete a success. We all know how late in the Fall or early Winter (15th December) the connection with Charlotte was made, and soon after the Winter rains set in and continued with scarcely an intermission until the first of April, thus rendering a portion of the new line almost impassable, and yet with what persistent determination the manager continued to push his trains through regularly and daily between this city and Charlotte. But few knew the terrible condition of a portion of the road, but all knew how much ridicule was heaped upon that line because of those troubles common to every new line finished in the Winter. Yet the manager persistently pressed on the work of repairs, removing slides and carrying passengers and freight between the seaboard and the interior.

Finally a brighter day dawned and the track emerged from the mud and water, and has become a good track, as has been fully illustrated within the past few days—trains passing over it at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour.

"A great work has been accomplished." A good railroad between Wilmington and Charlotte only 187 miles long.

In addition to the regular daily that leaves Wilmington every morning at 7.15 Centennial trains left Wilmington at 7 P. M. on the 18th, at 3 P. M. and 9 P. M. on the 19th, making five trains carrying passengers to the Centennial. These trains carried the fire and military: two companies from Fayetteville, three from Wilmington and one from Tarboro. As remarked above the trains all arrived and returned on regular time and without any accident. This was not accidental, but is due mainly to the systematic arrangement and rigid discipline of Col. Fremont, the Manager referred to, seconded by Capt. Wm. Smith, Assistant Master of Trasportation.

Truly, as stated in resolutions of thanks to the Railway Company, we think Col. Fremont is the right man in the right place.

District Conference.

The tenth session of the Wilmington District Conference convened at Magnolia yesterday at 10 o'clock, Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., in the Chair.

Conference was opened with religious exercises conducted by the Presiding Elder.

Rev. J. T. Bagwell was unanimously elected Secretary.

The several pastoral charges of the District were called and the following members answered to their names:

Front Street—J. E. Leggett, W. M. Parker and J. H. Mallard.

Fifth Street—Rev. J. T. Gibbs, Rev. F. A. Bishop and W. N. Highsmith.

Smithville Circuit—Rev. T. P. England, Thomas Drew, J. A. Evans and T. G. Willard.

Whiteville Circuit—K. K. Council.

Elizabeth Circuit—Rev. J. T. Bagwell, W. A. Savage.

Bladen Circuit—Rev. J. Sandford.

Cokesbury Circuit—Rev. T. W. Smith.

Magnolia Circuit—Rev. J. W. Randall, Rev. W. N. Conoley, Dr. J. W. McGhee, J. M. Hartsell, D. W. Turner.

Kenansville Circuit—Rev. G. C. Garriss, J. W. Carr.

On motion of Capt. J. E. Leggett the hours for meeting and adjournment were fixed as follows: Morning session meets at 9 o'clock and adjourns at 11. Afternoon session meets at 2½ o'clock and adjourns at 5.

The following resolution, offered by Capt. W. M. Parker and seconded by J. E. Leggett, was adopted:

Resolved, That we request Rev. Mr. Gibbs to report the proceedings of the District Conference to the Wilmington *Star*, and Rev. F. A. Bishop to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication, and that we do so appreciating the courtesy which those journals have ever extended to us as a body.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Conference was adjourned with the benediction pronounced by the Secretary.

International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society of London.

The following letter was received yesterday morning by Col. W. L. DeRosset, President Chamber of Commerce, from Mr. C. R. Griffing, General Manager of Branches of the International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society:

MISS. VALLEY SOCIETY OF LONDON,
PURCELL HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, May 26, 1875.

COL. W. L. DEROSSETT,
President Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir:—I should be pleased to confer with you officially at your earliest convenience, either here or at any place you may be pleased to designate. I should be happy to meet your body at some hour to-day for the purpose of laying before it the objects and plan of this International Board of Trade of London.

Hoping to see you here, or to receive a note as to where I could meet you, I remain

Very truly yours,
C. R. GRIFFING,
General Manager.

Col. DeRosset replied, inviting Mr. Griffing to meet the Chamber of Commerce at the Exchange at 3 o'clock P. M., and instructed the Secretary to call a meeting of the members.

At the hour specified a large number of our leading merchants, bankers and factors met at the Chamber, when Col. DeRosset, President, introduced Mr. Griffing to the Exchange, who addressed them substantially as follows:

He said the objects in forming branches of the society throughout the South and West was for the promotion of direct financial and commercial intercourse between Europe and those States of the South and West lying east of the Mississippi valley and to identify with the movement the most prominent business men of the country. He said that an immense amount of capital was lying idle in Europe which would naturally seek investment here if the inducements which our State offers to capitalists is shown to them in their proper colors. He referred to the fact that the society was designed as a bureau of reliable information and was to be used as a medium to bring Europe and the South into more direct communication with each other.

He stated that if encouragement be offered throughout the South, that next fall a party of capitalists from London would visit the principal cities in the South for the purpose of examining the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of each State and to invest capital.

We have not space to follow Mr. Griffing through his entire remarks and have only given such portions of it as struck us particularly as pertaining more directly to the interests of our State.

At the close of Mr. Griffing's remarks Mr. H. Nutt and Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen addressed the members briefly on the importance of the matter, giving much information on the subject discussed.

Much interest was manifested by the members of the Chamber in the general benefits to be derived from the organization of a branch of the Society here and the determination was expressed by many present to heartily co-operate in making North Carolina's resources thoroughly known abroad.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

Grand Celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Mecklenburg Independence—Enthusiasm Prevails Throughout the County—Illumination at the Atlantic Hotel—Speeches, &c., &c.

BEAUFORT, May 22, 1875.

Dear Journal:

The elite of this place and vicinity were at the Atlantic Hotel yesterday morning and night to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of the Mecklenburg Independence.

At an early hour Col. George W. Charlotte, together with his efficient corps, had the famous Atlantic Hotel decoration with flags of all nationalities. Shortly after which a salute of thirteen guns were fired amid loud hurrahs.

Col. Jennings Pigott, a very prominent lawyer of this place, was chosen as the orator of the day. His speech in the morning, though quite brief, was indeed masterly and eloquent, and whenever he spoke of North Carolina's sons being to the front upon nearly every battle field of the South during the recent troubles, the audience responded with enthusiastic cheers.

At night crowds of people from this town and all portions of the county congregated at the place above mentioned. Tar barrels were set on fire and fire works were to be seen all over town by the sea, in honor of the Centennial. Another salute of thirteen guns were fired, Messrs. John A. Dill, F. L. Perry, Joseph Styron and A. Prempert, as artillerymen, and Lieut. James H. Pool, chief gunner.

When the firing ceased, the crowd sang,

"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her,
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her,
Tho' the scorner may sneer at and witlings defame her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her."

At the conclusion of this favorite song of every true North Carolinian, Col. Pigott again addressed the immense audience, diving deep into history, and giving in detail the true character of the true American. He was followed by Dr. L. W. Martin in quite a lengthy address, in which he gave a fine description of the growth and prosperity of our beloved Republic, and made beautiful reference to our Star Spangled Banner. The Doctor's anecdotes were indeed excellent, and brought smiles to many scornful faces.

Col. George W. Charlotte, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, was next called upon to give expression to his feelings of patriotism. After paying a graceful compliment to the fair ladies, he told us of the noble band of patriots who met in another part of our mother State, and then and their cast off their allegiance to the British Crown. He said North Carolina was the first to protest against British tyranny, and was among the last to unite herself in a compact with her sisters. She reflected long and well. She signed the great indenture, and never has she denied her signature or repudiated her seal. Up to the commencement of our late troubles she remained true to her plighted faith. Fourteen years ago for causes which she deemed just, she withdrew from the compact, and to decide the rightfulness of the "Lost Cause," she sent her gallant sons to the front. His remarks, together with the remarks of the other speakers, were loudly applauded.

Your correspondent was called to the "front" of course he went—but begged the audience to excuse him, as it was quite late, that he would favor them with a speech at some future day.

We indeed had a gay time, and would have been pleased Messrs. Editors if you could have honored us with your presence.

A young man who was full of the "ardent" yesterday, declared that he was filled with patriotism. What think you of the new name for drunkenness! Au revoir. D. W. M.

Sketches of North Carolina.

We have received from the office of the Norfolk *Landmark* a neat volume containing "Ex-Gov. Vance's Sketches of North Carolina, together with an Elegiac and Other Poems, by James Barron Hope." It is something that every North Carolinian should possess, as the sketches of our State history are not only exceedingly interesting, but very valuable for preservation. The poems by Mr. Hope, a gentleman who ranks in the foremost lis of Southern writers, give an additional interest to the volume.

For the Journal

Wilmington and Coast Turnpike Company.

The undersigned, a Committee to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the "Wilmington and Coast Turnpike Company," appointed at the meeting of the corporators named in the Act to incorporate said Company, for the information of the public submit the following synopsis of some of the leading provisions of this Act, with such explanatory statements as are deemed pertinent:

The main stem of the proposed Turnpike is to run from the City of Wilmington or some point near the city to a point near the head of Lee's Creek, sometimes called Bradley's Creek. This is the shortest and most direct route towards the ocean, and the main stem is to be so located for the obvious reason that branches can be run from its Eastern terminus or from some point or points on its line to Masonboro or to Greenville or Middle Sound, south of said creek, or to Wrightsville or to the Stokeley and Newkirk places north of said Creek, accommodating in equal degree as nearly as is practicable the different settlements of the coast that are within moderate drives from Wilmington.

The roadway may be made of rock, marl, shells or such other durable material as may be considered proper for the construction of a permanent turnpike, and it is ascertained that lime-stone rock, admirably adapted for this work, is found in sufficient quantities within short distances from the first three miles of the main stem.

In all subscriptions to the stock of the company, the particular line of road, (whether the main stem or any particular branch) for the construction of which any subscription is intended shall be designated, and the several subscriptions are to be applied exclusively to the construction of the lines so designated; and all income and profits derived from each particular line of road are distributed exclusively among the stockholders by whom such line of road was originally constructed. To this end the Company is required to keep separate books or accounts showing the net income derived from the main stem and from each particular branch.

The rate of tolls to be charged for the use of any part of the turnpike is to be regulated by the Board of Directors; and as a protection against trespassers, the act makes it a misdemeanor for any one to use any part of the road without payment of toll, and the offender is subject to a fine not less than $2 or more than $5, and failure to pay such fine as may be imposed by the Justice trying the case, the Justice is required to imprison the offender in the workhouse not less than five days nor more than twenty. It is further provided, that any wilful injury to any part of the road, or to any bridge or other property of the company, shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment.

The right to charge tolls accrues so soon as the roadway is opened, whether the same be completed as a turnpike or not.

The shares of stock are $25 each.

The charter is for ninety-nine years, and is in all respects as full and as liberal as could be desired.

The main stem of the turnpike will be less than five miles, and it is confidently believed that so soon as this is completed the stock will pay a dividend of between ten and twenty per cent. When it is borne in mind that the city of Wilmington is located on a series of sand hills, and every road leading from it is as sandy as well can be, having now a population of nearly twenty thousand and increasing from year to year, and without even one reasonably good road by which a ride into the country either on business or for pleasure can be secured, is it not manifest that the proposed turnpike to the ocean must of necessity be very largely used and patronized at all times and in all seasons of the year, and that the income from its tolls must necessarily be large? Such has been the result at all points similarly located, and in this connection we beg eave to give a few extracts from a letter recently received from a gentleman in Savannah, of much intelligence and great practical experience who is thoroughly familiar with our city and its surrounding country.

Referring to the turnpike or shell road from Savannah to Bonaventure and Thunderbolt, he says: "The length of this road is, including the route via Bonaventure, about five miles, of which about three miles is 25 feet wide and the other two miles 15 feet wide. The cost of construction was about $3,000 per mile. There are no residences either at Bonaventure or Thunderbolt, like those on the sounds near Wilmington, and consequently the road receives very little income from the residents at these points, but is supported almost exclusively by the pleasure drives. This road has paid regular dividends of ten per cent, (there may have been one dividend passed) although there is a railroad running from the city to the eastern end of the turnpike, with branches to one or two other points four or five miles further from the city. The great merit of the turnpike is that it costs but little to keep it in order, and manage it, while the expense of running, keeping in order and managing the railroad (which is run by steam from the city limits) is thought to be more than its gross receipts, although it transports large numbers of passengers. The turnpike from Savannah to Thunderbolt is one of the great attractions of strangers to the city, and if the people of Wilmington would induce visitors, whether they are pleasure seekers or invalids, to tarry in their city, there is no investment they could make that would pay better than a good turnpike from their city to the sea. It is an improvement in Wilmington is every property owner in Wilmington is interested and ought to be promptly made."

The facts, as also the recommendations embodied in the foregoing extracts from the letter referred to, should receive the earnest consideration of the citizens and property owners of Wilmington. Time out of mind it has been a shame and a reproach to Wilmington, that unlike any other town in our country of even one-fourth of its population, there has been nothing like a reasonably fair drive, either within or beyond its limits. The proposed turnpike will supply this great want of our city, enable our citizens to visit the seashore at their pleasure, in one-third of the time, at less than one-fourth of the present cost, and without the wear and tear of horse, rider or vehicle, or any other of the worrying annoyances now incident to every drive beyond the city limits. One of this committee, who controls one of the largest livery stables in North Carolina, assures us that one a good turnpike persons in any numbers can be carried to the seashore at 50 cents per head with more profit to the carrier than they can over the present roads at five times that sum; and that regular lines of hacks or carriages making three or more round trips per day will forthwith be established, and passengers can be carried at 50 cents each with profit to the proprietors.

Believing that in the completion of this turnpike all of our people are interested, that it will be of incalculable benefit to Wilmington as a city, and that the stock of the Company, which is necessarily limited in amount, will certainly be very profitable, simply as a money investment, we solicit from each and every one of our fellow-citizens subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, that this great improvement so permanent in its character, and costing so little to perpetuate it in good condition, shall be promptly constructed.

WM. A. WRIGHT,
J. R. DAVIS,
T. J. SOUTHERLAND,
NORWOOD GILES,
CHAS. D. MYERS,
WM. A. CUMMING,
Committee.

JAMES BELK, THE CENTENNARIAN.

Interesting Recollections—Authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

Among the honored guests at the ate Celebration at Charlotte was Mr. James Belk, of Union county, in this State, the more than Centennarian. Mr. Belk is a man of fine intelligence, well preserved in mind and body.

Believing that Mr. Belk's recollections of the events of the last century would be interesting a JOURNAL special reporter interviewed him, and we give, as concisely as we can, the answers to his interrogatories:

By family record in a Bible printed in Edinburgh in 1720, it is stated that he was born February 4th, 1765. Five years ago, during the Spring term of Union Superior Court, he was a witness in Court to contradict the plaintiff in a statement which the plaintiff swore to, to the effect that he, James Belk, as a magistrate had given a judgment at some prior time in favor of the plaintiff, in the case then on trial, to-wit; Calvin Luny vs. Thomas Richardson, upon which judgment the plaintiff based his action. The record of his age was exhibited in court. He was born and raised where he now lives, in Union county, which was formerly a part of Mecklenburg. His recollection is good. He lost his leg from the effects of a wound inflicted by accident with a pitch-fork. He named one of his sons, who is living, for Julius Alexander, who was younger than himself by a considerable number of years. He remembers the death of his father who was wounded in South Carolina, during the Revolutionary war, near the North Carolina line, and knows that his mother found his father in the woods by the roadside. She took him to their residence, and afterward carried him to the residence of James Belk's grand-father, for better care and attention, where he died. He remembers distinctly the meeting at Mecklenburg Court House that made a declaration of independence; heard his parents talk of it after his father returned from the Court House; his mother cried because she thought it would bring trouble. He was frightened and this makes him remember it though only ten years old. As he grew up he often heard the 20th of May Declaration spoken of and remembers that the Resolves of the 31st of May were spoken of as being separate and distinct. He heard Julius Alexander speak of the two meetings, the 20th and 31st, when Alexander and he were young men.

He says that his recollection of these events is more vivid than that of events of thirty years ago.

He remembers the conduct of the British soldiers, how, on one occasion, they killed the cow of a poor nephew of his father and wrapped him up in the wet hide, and his mother kneeling down to beg for his life, she thinking they were going to kill him.

For the Centennial.

Tuesday's Charlotte *Observer* has the following:

In addition to the acknowledgements already made of sums contributed by the citizens of Wilmington in aid of the Centennial Celebration, we take pleasure in acknowledging the following, which, added to the sums already received, makes about $500 in all. We are not able to express our gratitude to our friends in our sister "city by the sea," in fitting terms, and will not try: D. McRae, $10; R. Strange, $10; J. & H. Samson, $5; J. H. Chadbourn & Co., $20; Parker & Taylor, $5; Hart, Bailey & Co., $10; Green & Flanner, $5; Graham Daves, $5; and Wright & Stedman, $20—all together making, $90. As stated above from Van Bokkelen & Vollers, $15. Amount of check, $105.

Thanks "from the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O.,
August 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a soluble Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitree, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

The agents of the Inman line of ocean steamships have consented to run their vessels from Baltimore to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO COME BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY.

THE ASSEMBLY ENGAGED ON THE WILSON CASE.

ST. LOUIS, May 25—Noon—In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday almost the entire session was taken up in the discussion of what is known as the Wilson case, it being a complaint of J. J. Cook and others to the Louisville Presbytery regarding Rev. S. R. Wilson and his congregation, of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville. Without definite action the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow, when the case will be taken up next to the question involving the relations between the Northern and Southern Churches.—This is the most important case before the Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Night—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of friendly relations between the North and South Churches, reported that while they greatly regretted that the conference at Baltimore last January was unsuccessful in bringing the two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily endorsed the position of their committee as the only one they could have taken under the circumstances.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Night—In the Presbyterian General Assembly an unsuccessful effort was made to have the action of the Assembly on the report of the Conference Committee with the Presbyterian Church South reconsidered.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Noon.—Most of the time of the Presbyterian Assembly was taken up yesterday in listening to the reading of records in the Wilson case. This was finally finished, and to-day Rev. Stuart Robinson will make the argument for the Louisville Presbytery; Rev. J. J. Cooke for the complainant.

CUBA.

THE SKULL AND CROSS BONES IN CUBA.

HAVANA, May 25—Noon.—The Vose de Cuba publishes a strong editorial, replying to one in the Indepencia, of New York, which advocates the continuance of the burning of haciendas and settlements for the purpose of driving the Spaniards out of Cuba.

The Vose accuses Signor Aldania of advocating this plan, and says that the triumph of the Insurgents could only produce another Hayti, and that notwithstanding the quantity of African blood in Aldania's veins, and the dark color of his face, he would not be accepted as a recruit by the negro Insurgent Chief, Cecilio Gonzales, because he would be considered as belonging to another race. The Vose further says the Indepencia cries: "No delay, no hesitation!" The Spaniards must do the same. Instead of conquering this band they must assassinate it; because it no longer displays a political but a criminal flag, evoking the memory of scenes in St. Domingo.

The article has produced a profound impression. The sympathizers with hestitation pronounce the article of the Independcia unwise.

HEADQUARTERS.

UNINTERESTING MISCELLANY.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SIOUX SAVAGES.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Night.—From this date the bell will strike at intervals of 15 seconds at Horn Island light station, and at the head of the passes and at the light house stations on the Mississippi river, two blows and one blow alternate, at intervals of ten and twenty seconds, during the foggy weather.

Adolph Philbert is French Consul at Charleston.

Accountanta claim that the new newspaper postage law decreases the revenue fifty per cent.

A vinegar establishment, with complete distillery apparatus, has been seized in St. Louis. They are discharging gaugers and arresting tradesmen everywhere.

WASHINGTON, May 26—Night—The Sioux Indians visited the President to-day, who made a long speech on the subject of another location for them. He did not want them to leave their homes, where they were born, without their consent, but would point out the advantages of entering into an agreement that he would propose through the Interior Department. The President alluded to the difficulty of keeping the whites away from the Black Hills, and said that each recurring year the difficuly would be greater unless the Indians grant the right to go to that country.

No speeches were made by the Indians, except that Spotted Tail, with some show of indignation, denied that he had said the Secretary of the Interior was a liar.

Attorney-General Pierrepont has issued a circular that "Hereafter the practice of District Attorneys employing substitues must be discontinued, and no compensation for such services rendered to this department will be sanctioned."

EUROPE.

THE CHURCH WAR IN GERMANY.

A GRAND DAY AT THE DERBY.

BERLIN, May 26—Noon—The government forbids the procession in honor of the Pope's jubilee.

VIENNA, May 26—Noon—The bearer of an anonymous letter offering one million florins for the assassination of Bismarck has been arrested.

ROME, May 26—Noon—The Pope is not seriously ill.

PARIS, May 26—Noon—The Bishop of Nismer is dead.

LONDON, May 26—Night—There was a dense crowd at the Derby race, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne and the Duke of Cambridge. The weather was fine. The betting against Galopin was 2 to 1, against Claremont 14 to 1 and against the Repentance Colt 12 to 1. Galopin won easily by a length.—Garterly Bell came in fourth followed in the order named by Seymour, Lord Berners' Punch, Bay of Naples, Balfe, Earl of Dautrey, Gilbert, Woodward, Temple Bar, Fareham, Earlston, Camball's Breech Loader and Telescope. The time of the race was 2:47.

LOUISIANA.

THE UBIQUITOUS CHARLES WESLEY WARREN.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26—Noon—Rev. W. E. Copeland, who recently figured in the scandal case, in Baltimore, and who preached in one of the Baptist churches in this city Sunday last, has, it is reported, left the city, though shadowed by the police.

The friends of the late John C. Breckenridge met at the St. Charles Hotel last night and adopted a resolution eulogizing the life and character of the deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

HARTRANFT ENDORSED FOR RE-ELECTION, AND GRANT QUIETLY SHELVED.

LANCASTER, May 26—Night—The Republican State Convention was called to order by Russel Errett, Chairman of the State Committee, at 12 o'clock. John Cessna was elected temporary Chairman.

After the roll call several committees, including one of 13 on resolutions and platform, were appointed. Hon. E. McPherson is Chairman of the Committee on Platform.

The Convention was permanently organized by the election of General Henry White, President, C. D. Elliott, Secretary.

The anti-third term resolution received tremendous applause.

The Republican Convention adopted resolutions affirming their continued adhesion to the party, and the fundamental principles of their political faith as follows:

1st. The equality of all men before the law, equal justice to all and special favors to none.

2d. The harmony of the National and State governments—both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

3d. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

4th. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all the branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

5th. Protection to home industry, and a home market for home products.

6th. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

7th. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

8th. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

9th. The public domain being the heritage of the people should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

10th. The qualification of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

11th. Honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

The resolutions also declare against the third term but eulogize in the highest terms the administration of Grant. In presenting the name of Hartranft for re-election they declare that it meets with the unanimous wish of their constituents who desire to indicate in this manner their approval of his conduct as the chief magistrate of the State; arraign the Democrats for failing to redeem the pledges upon which they partially attained power in the State, and heartily commend the efforts of the Government against whiskey frauds.

GOTHAM.

ERIE TO DEFAULT ON ITS JUNE INTEREST.

PRESIDENT JEWETT APPOINTED RECEIVER.

NEW YORK, May 26—Noon—The Tribune says a director of the Erie Railway Company, in conversation with one of its reporters last night, said that the Erie Railway Company will probably default on its June interest, in consequence of the failure to obtain expected money from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson Companies. In view of this failure there will probably be an application for a receiver on Wednesday, to day, on the ground of the insolvency, not bankruptcy, of the corporation. This action will be taken under the State law, and will be designed to protect all interests concerned.

Mr. Jewett, President of the Erie Railroad, was appointed receiver of the company by the Supreme Court this morning.

VIRGINIA.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, May 26.—Night.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met here to-day, and was called to order by F. D. Taylor of Detroit, President of last Convention. The Convention adjourned until 4 P. M., to await the trains with Northern delegates, and when assembled over four hundred delegates were in attendance, representing thirty States, Territories and Provinces. After devotional exercises and temporary business, the following permanent officers were elected: President, Joseph Hardie, of Selma, Alabama; Vice Presidents, R. K. Remington, Massachusetts, M. R. Jessup, New York, J. B. Morrow, Nova Scotia, L. W. Munhall, Indiana, George Hague, Ontario, M. S. Crosby, Michigan, D C. English, New Jersey, J. B. O'Bryan, Minnesota, W. P. Munford, Virginia, Recording Secretary, J. B. L. Graham, Maryland; Assistant Secretaries, H. L. Porter, Massachusetts, F. L. Lockhard, Geogia, J. W. Jones, Richmond, Va.

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of disease accepted by phsicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with fixing its locality. Their practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which those maladies gives rise.—Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them fresh impetus, and dispersing all those harrassing symptoms which proceeded from their misdirection or contamination.

The *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death to worms.

Chapped hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Joonson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

Travelers should wear the Elmwood collars. They are easily carried, wear well, look nicely, and do not require washing.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,
COMMISSION
— AND —
SHIPPING MERCHANTS
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, May 27, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Trade continues in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition as for some time past, business being confined almost entirely to supplying immediate and pressing wants, there being no disposition whatever manifested to enter into operations of a speculative character. The Spring season is rapidly drawing to a close, and whatever may be the explanation, there is no doubt that it has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the mercantile and trading classes. The volume of trade has been comparatively light, and for the most part unremunerative, the season having been marked by a general shrinkage in values.

The naval store business of the week has been comparatively fair in proportion to other weeks. The export movement shows an increase over last week. The shipments for the week were as follows: Cotton 575 bales, spirits turpentine 1,504 casks, rosin 16,710 bbls, crude turpentine 1 bbls, tar 896 bbls, against: Cotton 397 bales, spirits turpentine 1,137 casks, rosin 8,086 bbls., crude turpentine 101 bbls, and tar 3,721 bbls., for the last week.

Ocean freights have been as active this week as last, but the supply of tonnage offering has not been so large.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—There has been less doing in cotton in this market the past week than the previous week, but still some trading was done. The demand and volume of transactions have not at any time been sufficient to change the character of the market from one of dullness, or of marked quietness. There was some few bales taken for home consumption, which marks a new era in our cotton market. The establishment of a cotton factory in our city will hereafter create a demand for consumption which must naturally be of benefit to prices at home. Quotations at the close are entirely nominal.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	33 bales.
Saturday	1 "
Monday	38 "
Tuesday	31 "
Wednesday	4 "
Thursday	17 "

Being a total of 124 bales, against 139 bales for last week. The exports were 575 and the stock is 986 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 18,372 bales, against 19,968 bales last week, 21,891 bales the previous week and 22,199 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,379,335 bales, against 3,651,358 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 272,023 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 57,421 bales, of which 34,376 were to Great Britian, 12,012 to France, and 11,033 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 370,307 bales.

The following are the nominal quotations to-day:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	13¾ "
Low Middling	14¼ "
Middling	15 "
Good Middling	15¼ "

ROSIN—The market has been slow and drooping during the week and there was not much activity apparent at anytime. About the usual transactions to supply the export demand transpired but there was no special enquiries for rosin on speculation, and futures were entirely neglected. There was, however, no alteration of prices during the week in strained but at the close this grade is reported dull and nominally lower to sell. Fine rosins were moderately active with a fair proportion changing hands daily at the current market rates. The quotations to-day will be found in the annexed table.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 55 ℔ bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 500 bbls. Strained at $1 55, and 500 bbls good strained at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

Monday—No sales reported. Strained dull and nominal at $1 55 ℔ bbl.

Tuesday—No sales reported. Strained dull and nominal at $1 55 ℔ bbl.

Wednesday—No sales reported. Strained dull and nominal at $1 55 ℔ bbl.

Thursday—Sales of 79 bbls Pale and extra Pale at $5 62½, $5 75 @ $6 ℔ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 8,900 bbls, against 10,363 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 16,710 bbls against 8,083 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 37,918 bbls against 45,728 bbls for last week.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 50
Good Strained	1 55
No. 2	1 60
Extra No. 2	1 65
Low No. 1	2 00@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 00
Extra No. 1	4 25@4 50
Low Pale	4 75@5 50
Pale	5 50@6 00
Window Glass	6 00@6 25
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market throughout has been tame and drooping and though there is no serious break to record, a decided lack of Stamina was noticeable. Among some buyers who hold stocks we observed an inclination to talk the market up a little, but taken altogeth we cannot discover that the position shows any improvement, and at the close to-day the market continues quiet and dull at 30¼ cents.

The receipts for the week were 2,117 casks, against 1,943 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 1,504 casks, against 1,137 casks for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 4,598 casks against 3,985 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 casks at	31	cts. per gal.
Saturday	200 "	31	" "
Monday	100 "	30	" "
Tuesday	300 "	30¼	" "
Do.	200 "	30¼	" "
Wed'sday	100 "	30¼	" "
Thursday	100 "	30¼	" "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—There is no change in the general condition of the market since our last, and prices are as formerly quoted. There has been a better demand this week owing to the very light receipts and more enquiry has seemed to exist among distillers for lots of size, and rates were freely paid in the face of the dullness of other branches of the trade. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 30 for Hard, $2 20 for Yellow Dip and $3 60 for Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 927 bbls, against 1,0[illegible] bbls for last week. The exports for the week were very light, and the stock in yard is only 1,192 bbls., against 3,211 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	175	1 30	2 20	3 60
Saturday	150	1 30	2 20	3 60
Monday	10	1 30	2 20	3 60
Tuesday	150	1 30	2 20	3 60
Wed'y	50	1 30	2 20	3 60
Thursday	100	1 30	2 20	3 60

TAR—The rapid reduction of stocks and the light receipts for the past week has created a better demand for this article. There was no change of quotations up to Tuesday but on this day a better demand was current and prices advanced 15 cents. At the close the market continues firm at $1 65 ℔ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 488 bbls. against 1,275 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 896 bbls. against 3,721 bbls. for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 5,042 bbls against 5,450 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 bbls	at $1 50	per bbl
Saturday	150 "	" 1 50	"
Monday	30 "	" 1 50	"
Tuesday	150 "	" 1 65	"
Wednesday	50 "	" 1 65	"
Thursday	100 "	" 1 65	"

GRAIN—The grain market has been very quiet and dull this week in some articles but in others there was some activity displayed. CORN—The cargo arrivals for the week were five in number containing 10,191 bushels, distributed among the following vessels, viz: Schr. L. D. Cobb 1,441 bushels, Schr. Mary 1,750 bushels, Schr. Rebecca 1,700 bushels, Schr. J. W. Hinton 3,500 bushels and Schr. B. M. Tilton 1,800 bushels which were disposed of as follows: The first three cargoes sold at 94 cents, (a decline of 2½ cents on former quotations) the Schr B. M. Tilton sold on private terms and the J. W. Hinton came to a dealer and was taken into store. At the close to-day cargoes are quoted dull at 92½ to 94 cents. From store prices have declined a fraction.

The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn $1 05 to $1 07½, and white mealing 1 05@$1 07½ ℔ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ℔ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present f[illegible] and clay sell at $1 15@$1 25 ℔ bushel, and $1 25@$1 35 for white ℔ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 10@$1 12½ ℔ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a tame market since our last review, and trade was confined to supply in the consumptive demand. The advices for the North and West report the market easier, but quotations without change. For North Carolina bacon the market continues steady at former figures, but as the supply is light, there is not much trading.

To-day the quotations for meats are as follows:

North Carolina Bacon sells at 11@11½ cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 11 @11½ cts. for shoulders, 13½@13¾ cents for sides, and 17½@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10½@10¾ cents for shoulders and 13½@13¾ cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 18@19 cents ℔ lb.

FERTILIZERS—The following are the ruling prces: Soluable Pacific $48, cash, $55 time; Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $53, cash, and $60, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $65 time.

COTTON YARNS. The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

EGGS—The warm weather which has prevailed for several days past caused a material increase in receipts and a disposition of buyers to take more than were barely required for immediate wants. Quotations are 16 to 17 cents per dozen.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ℔ lb for prime.

DRY GOODS—A fair business has been done in this line during the week. The weather has been favorable and a number of merchants from the interior have visited the city to make purchases. The fullness of the cotton market has produced a lower tendency in cotton goods, but woolen articles are unchanged.

Ask Your Grocer
FOR
Fresh Bolted Water Ground Meal.
If he don't keep it tell him to go to ——. For sale at same price as Steam Mill Meal.
GRANT & HINTON,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants.
may 23 123-d&wtf

CORN! CORN!
5,000 BUSHELS CORN.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

Molasses! Molasses!
200 Hhds. New Crop Cuba,
50 " S. H. Molasses,
100 Bbls. New Crop Cuba,
350 " S. H. Molasses.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Flour! Flour!
200 Bbls. Bob White Flour,
200 " Princess Royal Flour,
300 " Bell Mill Flour,
100 " Ingomar Flour.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

Mackerel! Mackerel!
25 Half Bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
15 Bbls. and Half Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
may 27 126

$5 to $20 PER DAY. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
may 28 126-4wly

General Market Reports

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, May 26—6 P. M.—Money easy at 2½ to 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at $4 87½. Gold dull at 115⅝ to 116. Government Securities active and steady. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton weak; sales of 2,078 bales at 16 to 16⅛c. Flour dull and prices still strongly in buyers' favor; superfine Western and State $4 70 to $5; market closed dull. Southern Flour dull and declining; common to fair extra $5 10 to $6; good to choice do. $6 05 to $8 25. Wheat 1c lower and only a very moderate export and limited milling demand. Corn 1c lower and in moderate demand. Coffee about ½c lower with more doing; sales of 800 bags Rio at 16c, gold. Sugar rather more steady at 8 to 8¼c for fair to good refining; 8⅝c for prime; 625 hhds. Muscovado at 8 to 8⅞c; refined dull at 10 to 10⅛c; granulated 11c; powdered 11⅛ to 11¼c. Molasses dull and heavy. Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosin heavy at $1 90 to $2 for strained. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 33½ to 34c. Pork lower; new mess $20 50. Beef quiet. Lard lower at 14⅛ to 14⅜c. for prime steam. Whisky more active and lower; sales of 400 bbls at $1 19½; part short time; 50 bbls at $1 19.

Cotton—net receipts 50 bales; gross receipts 572 bales. Futures closed quiet, with sales of 43,200 bales, as follows: May, 15 25-32 to 15 13-16c; June, 15 25-32c; July, 15 29-32 to 15 15-16c; August, 16 3-32 to 16⅛c; September, 15 29-32 to 15 15-16c; October, 15 7-16 to 15½c; November, 15 7-32 to 15 5-16c; December, 15 9-32 to 15 5-16c; January, 15 13-32 to 15 15-32c; February, 15⅝ to 15 21-32c; March, 15 13-16 to 15⅞c; April, 16 1-32 to 16 3-32c.

BALTIMORE, May 26—6 P. M.—Cotton dull and easy; middling 15⅝c; net receipts 2 bales; gross receipts 32 bales; export coastwise 90 bales; sales 145 bales; sales to spinners 70 bales; stock on hand 8,345 bales. Flour quiet with limited demand; Howard street and Western extra $5 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull and weak. Corn unsettled; Southern white 83 to 84c; Southern yellow 80 to 83c; Western mixed 78c. Provisions dull and heavy with a downward tendency. Pork nominal at $21 50 to $22. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 8⅜c; clear rib sides 11⅜ to 11½c; (loose); packed, 9 to 12⅛c. Bacon quiet—shoulders 9⅜ to 9⅝c; clear rib sides 13c; hams 14½ to 15⅛c. Lard dull and weak; refined 15⅛c; steam 15¼c. Butter lower—demand fair—good to fine Western gross 24 to 27c. Coffee firm. Whisky nominal at $1 22. Sugar steady at 10⅛c.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—Noon—Cotton dull—middling uplands 7⅞d; middling Orleans 8 to 8⅛d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable June and July, 7⅞d; do., nothing below low middlings, deliverable May, 7⅞d; do., do., deliverable July and August, 7⅞d.

Later—Cotton—Sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middlings, deliverable June and July, 7⅞d; sales on a basis of middling Orleans, nothing below low middlings, shipped in April, 8d.

Later—Sales of 5,000 bales American.

CHARLESTON, May 26—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 15⅝ to 15⅞c; net receipts 154 bales; sales of 300 bales; stock on hand 14,492 bales.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Danish Brig Livingston, Fischer, Philadelphia, R E Heide.

Schr Jennie Middleton, Chapman, New York, Northrop & Cumming.

May 21—Schr Rebecca, Nelson, Engelhard, Mitchell & Son, with 1,772 buhels corn.

Schr Mary, Beery, Engelhard, Mitchell & Son, with 1,712 bushels corn.

Schr S D Cobb, Williams, Sladesville, Mitchell & Son, with 1,600 bushels corn.

Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son, with 3,531 bushels corn.

Schr B M Tilton, Tilton, Perquimans County, Mitchell & Son, with 1,875 bushels corn.

Schr Mary E Thompson, Gilkey, Boston, Worth & Worth.

Schr City of Chelsea, Goodwin, New York, Navassa Guano Co., with phosphate and acids.

May 24—Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Brig Maria Wheeler, Groves, New York, G G Barker & Co.

German Barque Hermann Hellmreich, Wagener, London, E Peschau & Westermann.

German Barque Amanda, Schutz, Mauriels, E Peschau & Westermann.

German Brig Boon, Meentzen, Mauriels, E Peschau & Westermann.

Norwegian Brig Lillesand, Andersen, Antwerp, R E Heide.

May 25—Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

CLEARED.

May 19—Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr Idabella, Fischer, New York, Williams & Murchison.

German Barque Clio, Schupp, Liverpool, Alex Sprunt & Son.

May 21—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Idabella, Fischer, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

May 24—Schr Paragon, Darby, New York, C H Robinson.

German Barque Amazone, Baltzer, Cronstadt, Williams & Murchison.

May 25—Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

German Barque August, Ohrloff, Rotterdam, Alex Sprunt & Son.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—181 bales cotton, 38 do sheeting, 4 do rags, 747 bbls rosin, 100 do tar, 10 do pitch, 67 casks spirits turpentine, 528 bushels peanuts, 109 hhds molasses, 35 tierces molassses, 5,500 juniper bolts, 16,200 30 inch shingles, 83,621 ft lumber, 6 tons iron, ½ ton metals, 80 empty kegs, 2 pkgs sundries.

New York—Idabella—2,450 bbls rosin, 13 bales cotton.

New York—Schr Paragon—1,560 bbls rosin.

New York—Steamer Benefactor—2,483 bbls rosin, 353 do spirits turpentine, 100 do crude do, 209 do tar, 22 bales cotton, 340 pckgs shooks, 13 bales sheeting, 75 bushels pea nuts, 3,650 juniper bolts.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool—German Barque Clio—100 bales cotton, 3,500 bbls rosin.

New York—Schr Idabella—2,500 bbls rosin, 13 bales cotton.

Steamship Regulator—2,092 bbls rosin, 400 tar, 93 casks spirts turpentine, 42 bales cotton, 268 bushels peanuts, 258 bdls shooks.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—214 bbls rosin, 126 do tar, 48 do spirits, 15 bales yarn, 15 do sheeting, 40,979 feet lumber, 5 pkgs mdse.

Cronstadt—German Barque Amazone—3,000 bbls rosin.

Rotterdam—Ger Barque August—3,120 bbls rosin.

The crops in this section are absolutely suffering for the want of rain, and the dust in the streets of the city is something fearful to encounter.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

From the New York Observer.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

"O winds of March, how soft ye blow
Across this lovely land of flowers,
The very winds that toss the snow
On far-off Northern hills of ours!
How strange to dream of storm and cold,
Of frosty nights and days of gloom,
When jasmine twines its wreaths of gold
And bright azaleas gaily bloom!

So musing, wandering on apart
With idle steps, I chanced to stray
To where, against the city's heart,
An ancient churchyard nestling lay.
A sapphire sky was o'er my head,
Fresh springing grass beneath my feet;
That quiet dwelling of the dead
Seemed made for slumber calm and sweet.

Great names of old, their country's pride,
Were graven here on many a stone;
But, passing these, I turned aside
To one low cross that stood alone.
"He died at Gettysburg," it said,
"An only son. Aged twenty years."
Down on the grass I laid my head
And wet the grave with bitter tears;

For at that moment, to my thought,
Another cross appeared to rise;
Almost the self-same words are wrought
Upon the marble where *he* lies:
"At Gettysburg, just twenty-one"—
My boy, my hero, young and brave!
"He was his mother's only son"—
Her heart is buried in his grave.

A voice was sounding in my ears,
A voice that spoke with cruel tone:
"O foolish woman! Useless tears!
Far better had you kept your own!
Who knows which side the right doth lie?
Dispute the question as you may,
Two noble boys went out to die—
One life was surely flung away!"

"No, no!" I cried. "We needs must take
Our journey oft through cloud and night;
Yes, even at the morning's break,
We turn, bewildered, from the light.
The eagle minds, whose steady eyes
Can face the sun, alas! are few,
But since we cannot all be wise,
Thank God, we can at least be true!

"The gold is mixed with baser ore,
But yet the furnace can refine;
In self-devotion, evermore
Some sparks of heavenly metal shine;
And so the soldier who laid down
His life for what he deemed the right,
He surely shall not miss the crown
Kept for all heroes in the fight.

"In years to come, when men shall learn
To view this conflict from afar,
True faith and courage then will burn,
Amid the darkness, like a star.
Perhaps the children may exclaim,
'Our fathers stumbled in the night;
Their grand devotion shall not shame
Our better wisdom, wider sight.'"

Then, rising from that holy ground,
I plucked a leaf of budding palm
And laid it gently on the mound,
"After the tempest comes the calm;
Sleep, gallant boy—the life you gave
Its precious fruit one day shall bring,
As, even now, from out your grave,
The flower of sympathy doth spring."

PRO PACE.

The 20th of May in Wilmington

So many of our citizens had gone to Charlotte and so general was the suspension of business in honor of Centennial Day that Thursday forenoon was remarkable here chiefly for its quiet, the holiday keepers, who remained at home seeming generally at a loss how best to spend away the leizure lazy hours of the day. Either the greater part of our people were out of town or they made themselves exceedingly scarce to the eye of those who were strolling around seeing the manner in which the day was observed here. During the early hours of the morning we noticed a goodly number of the young folks in carriages and buggies on their way to the Sound; and no doubt in the refreshing breezes that are said to be ever blowing about that region they felt deeply for the absent ones in Charlotte who were tramping the dusty streets, scarcely breathing in the almost palpable cloud of pulverized mud that hovered ever around and about them.

In town, about 12 o'clock, the Jewish citizens came in a quiet procession to their lot on the corner of Fourth and Market streets to initiate the work on their Synagogue by breaking ground; a ceremony which included speeches, prayers and the digging of a few shovels full of earth by the presiding officer.

According to the programme announced in the JOURNAL of Thursday, Mr. Sol. Bear delivered a handsome speech in which he congratulated his brethren upon the beginning of a work that was destined to be, when finished, a temple for the worship of the God of their forefathers, and a school for their children. He said that his brethren had chosen this particular day on which to start the work on their temple, to show how earnest was their affection for the State of their adoption and how sincere their pride in all her great deeds and glorious records, and he felt how decided was the honor which his brethren had conferred on him in calling upon him to preside over their deliberations as a Society and especially as the chief spokesman on this important occasion. He spoke with pride of the increasing importance of his nation among the peoples of the earth, and it was a source of gratification to him now to know that here in Wilmington, the city of the State, the Jews were to erect their first house of worship in North Carolina.

Mr. Bear, upon concluding his remarks, formally commenced the work of the building by throwing up several shovels full of earth from the lines of the foundation. He then introduced Mr. A. Weill, the Chairman of the Building Committee, who read a very impressive prayer from a Hebrew form of worship, and at its close took occasion to repeat the congratulations of the President, Mr. Bear, to his brothers upon the step, the initial one, which was to make this already celebrated day a day in their calendars always worthy to be marked with a white stone. He alluded to the generous aid that had been extended to his people by the Christians, and hoped that the day might come when they could all be united under one faith. Mr. M. M. Katz then came forward and said that it was the custom for the Priest to pronounce the blessing upon the beginning of such works, but that as no Priest of their faith was here, his people had chosen him, a lineal descendant from the great priestly line of Levi, to pronounce the benediction, which he did in Hebrew and then translated it into English.—After the ceremonies, Mr. Bear invited quite a party of his friends, Jews and Christians, to his residence, where a pleasant hour was spent in toasts and replies. Many were the happy assurances of good will exchanged between the representatives of these two great religious faiths, and many little pleasanties were indulged in while the good wine of the host made glad the hearts of his guests.—Just at the close of the entertainment Hon. Geo. Davis arose and said that a religion with the belief in God as a fudamental principle was necessary to the success of all great public undertakings—whether it concerned the Government or private interests. He said that Judge Gaston, in his last sickness, was expressing his decided opinion that the recognition of a Divine Providence was necessary to a good government, in these words: "A belief in an All-ruling Providence, who shapes our ends, and will reward us according to our deeds, is necessary. We must believe and feel that there is a God, ALL-WISE and ALMIGHTY;" and with these words, "the great Judge and good man" fell back and died.

In the afternoon those of the officers and men of the Wilmington Light Infantry who were left in town with a goodly number of invited guests, met Capt. Taylor at the armory of the company, on Second street, and a jolly good time they had over the friendly glass. The absence of many of the members of this company prevented the parade which should have occurred on that day. This company is well officered, and its ranks are made up of clever fellows, among the best that we have. We earnestly desire to see its ranks filled until they can hold no more, and to announce to the public the reception of the arms and accoutrements from the State Government, which fact we hope soon to chronicle. The officers and men are determined that their Veteran Corps, which is composed of the members of the old Wilmington Light Infantry, as it was *ante bellum*, shall not have cause to complain that they have not caught the spirit which animated the old well-organized command, and made it justly the pride of our city in days gone by.

Success to the new corps! May the 20th day of May, the anniversary of the company from the year 1853, be always a season of rejoicing with them; a marked period always of progress.

Cotton Burned.

The Weldon *News* says: As the morning train from Wilmington was coming up the road yesterday, a freight car loaded with cotton, took fire just below Halifax and the car and eleven bales of cotton were burned. It is supposed that the fire caught from a spark from the engine.

To Charlotte and Back—Resolutions of Thanks.

The New Hanover Centennial Executive Committee having been invited by the officials of the Carolina Central Railway to accept their hospitalities, several of them, with representatives of leading business houses of this city, accepted. Everything for their comfort and entertainment possible was done by Colonel Fremont, during the trip.

Upon the return a meeting was held when the following proceedings were had.

Col. W. L. DeRosset, was called to the chair, and Mr. H. C. McQueen was appointed Secretary.

A committee, consisting of F. W. Kerchner, S. W. Vick, T. H. McKoy, W. A. Cumming and G. J. Boney, were appointed to draft resolutions, who retired and reported as follows:

Desirous of acknowledging our indebtedness to the officials of the Carolina Central Railway for many acts of courtesy extended to us during our trip to Charlotte and return, be it

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the management of that railroad for their liberality to us.

Resolved, That to Col. S. L. Fremont, our thanks are eminently due for his kindly attentions and his successful efforts to add to our comfort and pleasure during the trip.

Resolved, That recognizing the Carolina Central Railway as intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of Wilmington, we regard it as fortunate that a gentleman of such vast experience and proved ability has the management of that road.

Resolved, That in charge of that great work we believe him to be "the right man in the right place."

The meeting then adjourned, each of the excursionists expressing personally his thanks to Col. Fremont.

As Others See Us.

Our young friend, S. D. Pool, Jr., editor of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, thus gives in his pleasant experiences in our city while in attendance on the meeting of the Press Association, which we clip from the last issue of his paper:

Wilmington has reason to boast of the open handed hospitality of her citizens, and the editors of the State will not soon forget her genial people. They were determined that their fair city should be seen to the best advantage, and neither pains nor expense were spared to create a favorable impression. Certainly the most abundant success crowned these efforts, and the members of the Association carried away to their homes only agreeable impressions of the city and its citizens. For ourself we frankly admit that we were agreeably disappointed in Wilmington. It had been several years since we had visited the city, and the improvements everywhere visible astonished as well as delighted us. The vessels, foreign and domestic, along the river front and the hum of traffic upon the streets were gratifying to our pride as a North Carolinian having the interests of the whole State at heart. We were pleased to see such evidences of prosperity in our sister city, and it was only necessary to mingle with her business men to discover the cause. They are liberal and enterprising, and whenever the progress of their city is involved, they come together as one man and push the scheme to a successful consummation. Their energy and business activity deserve success, and the rapid growth and increasing importance of Wilmington show that they are rapidly achieving it.

Space will not permit us to allude at length to all the incidents connected with the Press Convention, Notable among them were the lecture by Gov. Vance on the 'Scattered Nation;' the excursion on the splendid steamship Raleigh to the historic village of Smithville, and thence to sea, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce; the pleasant reception at the Produce Exchange; the excursion to the Navassa Guano Works; the Press Ball, and a host of other matter. The elegance and beauty of the Cape Fear region were gathered at the Opera House on the night of the ball, and a more brilliant assemblage has never before gathered in the State to do honor to any occasion. This was the grand culmination of the efforts of the citizens of Wilmington to entertain their visitors, and proved worthy of them and of their prosperous and charming city.

Mecklenburg Centennial.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

Forty Thousand Persons Present.

MAGNIFICENT MILITARY DISPLAY.

NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.

ELOQUENT ORATIONS OF HON. JOHN KERR AND JOHN M. BRIGHT.

Distinguished Visitors from a Distance.

FALLING OF THE PLATFORM—*FIAT JUSTICIA RUAT CŒLUM.*

CHARLOTTE, May 20, 1875.

Your correspondent left Wilmington yesterday morning and arrived here at nightfall by way of the Carolina Central. This was his first opportunity of witnessing the fine equipment of this splendid road, as well as the beautiful country which it traverses. It was a perpetual pleasure to witness all along its line the many indications of new life and enterprise. The trip itself was an equal pleasure for which he is indebted to the obliging attentions of Capt. Everett who had us in charge. We had on board the Fayetteville Independents and the La Fayette Light Infantry, together forming a temporary battalion, commanded by Maj. Haigh. They are both fine companies, the first of which is the oldest corps in the State and except one the oldest in the United States having been organized in 1793. They were accompanied by a very excellent band of twenty pieces which at frequent intervals relieved the monotony of our journey. At every point upon our route expectation seemed to stand on tip-toe, and as we neared our destination there was at each station a general gathering of the clans. We reached Charlotte just as—The sun was making a golden set

"And by the bright track of his firy car,
Gave token of a goodly day to-morrow."

We found the city already full to overflowing, reminding one of the accounts which travellers give of some oriental caravansary, resounding with the stir and tumult of all kindred tongues and nationalities. The hourly arrival of fresh trains from every direction during the night still further added to its repletion, making the occasion, in numbers, at least rather millennial than centennial—notwithstanding which—it was the good fortune of your correspondent to be met by the efficient Committee of Invitation, headed by Col. J. Y. Bryce, at whose hospitable mansion he was a guest for the night.

The sun of Centennial morning rose in cloudless splendor here. We were among those who were up in time to hail his coming, which was greeted by a salute of 100 minute guns, by the Raleigh Artillery Company, whose successive echoes awoke the memories of a hundred years. To the star-read Chaldean such a sunrise night have a double import, speaking of the future as well as the past, and mingling fear with exultation. But to us it is only a thing of rejoicing. For it is the sun of American Independence, telling only of the proud achievements of a century and the still brighter hopes of the coming time.

THE PROCESSION.

The morning was jubilant with the preparations of the day. At 10 A. M. the procession began to form in Independence Square. Quickly it took up its line of march down Tryon street to the Fair Ground. The Richmond Howitzers headed the column to whom had also been assigned the honor of firing the Colonial salute of 13 guns. Next came a battalion of Richmond Light Infantry, followed by the Yorkville Cadets, of South Carolina. Next came the battalion of Light Infantry from Fayetteville, and then on and on, in endless array, came military companies, fire companies, Masonic lodges, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Patrons of Husbandry, Press organizations, carriages with the orators and invited guests, and citizens without number. Conspicuous in the procession we were delighted to see from Wilmington the Rankin Fire Company, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and the Fifth Ward Independent Bucket Company, accompanied by the Citizen's Cornet Band and the Drum Corps of the Wilmington Light Infantry. One of the most noticiable feature of the procession was a fine representation of the ship "Diligence," under the supervision of Capt. Wm. A. Cumming, and a crew of Wilmington boys.

The drill, uniform and equipment of each of these organizations were superb, and all that the proudest Wilmingtonian could have wished.

Many of the military companies carried banners with historic inscriptions and the whole procession marched under gay streamers suspended across the streets, and alongside public buildings, stores and private residences decorated with flags. The martial music was excellent and the entire procession a splendid display, the military portion of which was under command of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, and the whole directed by Gen. W. R. Cox, as Chief, assisted by 30 field marshals.

The procession reached the Fair Grounds at 12 M., and every portion of it promptly took its appointed place around the spacious stand erected for the speakers, which was tastefully festooned with evergreens and plentifully garnished with hornet's nests, one of which we recognized as the contribution of Pender county. The stand was admirably located, being encompassed by ascending ground forming a natural amphitheatre and enabling the speakers to be seen and heard from the remotest part of the vast assemblage.

Among the most distinguished personages whom we recognized upon the stand, we at this moment recall Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and her daughter Julia, Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, the Governors of North and South Carolina, ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, Judge H. L. Davidson, of the Historical Society of Tennessee, Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina, Mayor Keilley, Gen. Robt. Ransom and Mr. Hoxall, of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Maj. Ficklin, of the staff of the Governor of Virginia, Col. Cad Jones, of South Carolina, Col. Horace M. Polk, of Tennessee, Senator Merrimon, Gen. Clingman, Dr. Chas. Phillips, Judge Settle, Judge McKoy, Wheeler, the Historian, Gen. D. H. Hill and ex-Gov. Vance, of our State, and Hon. A. M. Waddell and Mayor A. H. VanBokkelen, of our city.

The Citizens Cornet Band of Raleigh had seats upon the platform, and at intervals discoursed music from the stand, beginning with the "Old North State forever."

AT THE STAND.

Gov. Graham presided and in a brief address welcomed in the happiest manner, the immense throng to the historic, classic and consecrated ground.

The ceremonies began by Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller, of Charlotte, Chaplain for the occasion, offering one of the most fervid and eloquent prayers to which it has ever been our pleasure to listen.

Maj. Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, was next introduced, and read the Mecklenburg Declaration with fine effect, prefacing it with a short and thrilling address.

Gov. Graham in a few electric words now presented as one of the orators of the day, Hon. John Kerr, who was received with great enthusiasm. Then came the oration. And such an oration! Such indeed, as taken all in all, we may not listen to its like again. I shall attempt no report of it. It seems well to say of this great oration that it was worthy of the occasion and the theme, unless it be borne in mind that its theme was the old story of heroic resistance to misgovernment and the occassion such as cannot occur again within a hundred years.

The oratory of Judge Kerr in its action, thought, sentiment and diction would be best described as being that kind of oratory which a hundred years ago flourished on both sides of the Atlantic, and which is fitly delineated in the poets description of Sheridan,

"Whose eloquence brightening whatever it tried,
Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the grave,
Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide
As ever bore Freedom aloft on its wave."

This much it is believed to have accomplished—it has settled for all time the authority of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and silenced forever the envious traducers of North Carolina.—Themistocles of old confessed that the trophies of Miltiades *would not suffer him to sleep.* That old feeling still continues but with this difference—then it led to emulation, but now to detraction. That spirit of detraction has to-day met a withering rebuke and found, one would hope, its long quietus. When a breach has been made, it is generally easy to find the man who will plant the flag upon the citadel. The difficulty in the case of the American Colonies as in every other, was to find him who would be first to put his foot upon the wall. That honor belongs to North Carolina. And though others of her sisters may boast of greener laurels, to her will always belong the crown. Such is the truth, but such as yet has not been the verdict of history. Judge Kerr's oration was listened to with rapt attention, broken only by frequent acclamations of applause.

He was followed by the Hon. Jno. Bright, of Tennessee, whose oration was a masterly historical essay, exhaustive and conclusive of the subject. For, in summing up the historical evidence in proof of our Great Declaration, the speaker rose fully to the height of his great argument, placing the Old North State upon a pedestal from which no sacrilegious hand shall tear her down. And could there have been found in the vast audience one single voice, whether matricide or vandal, to impeach hers, the first colonial Protest and Abjuration, the voices of 40,000 witnesses would to-day, in one acclaim, have hurled the falsehood back upon her defamer.

Here, then, is our Runnymede, for here, with a spirit as dauntless as that with which our ancestry encountered King John, did our Fathers first resolve, to do or die. And though the names of Langstons, the FitzWalters and Mouschals subscribed to Magna Charta may seem more splendid, they are no dearer to us than are the names of the Polks, the Alexanders, the Grahams, the Erwins, the Averys and the Brevards. And thus, with grateful hearts and reverend hands do we now commit them to their honored rest until another hundred years.

The Knights are dust,
Their good swords are rust,
And their souls are with the saints—we trust.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bright's oration Mr. Belk, of Union co., N. C., was presented on the platform as the last living testimony of the truth of our Declaration. He is more than a centenarian, having been twelve years old at that time and preserving a distinct recollection of the event. His appearance produced a profound sensation.

At this point and while the meeting was being adjourned for dinner loud cries for Vance, the inimitable, rent the air. The Governor came forward apparently to excuse himself saying that the programme for the occasion was already arranged and that for him to speak then would mar its symmetry. But little did the audience dream what a surprise he had in store for them and that while sparing the symmetery he was aiming a blow at the very foundations. The Governor has the gift of *bringing down the house* when he speaks, but this time he did so without speaking. For when in the act of bowing himself off the stage he must have touched some hidden spring which brought down one half of the platform and with it one half of the great men of the nation.

I must reserve for another letter the speeches at night, and the beautiful display of fire works. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 21st, 1875.

The ceremonies last night virtually closed the Centennial ceremonies. Many visitors yet remain, unwilling to leave the scene of the recent festivities, yet the streets present a deserted appearance like a "banquet hall deserted." To be sure the flags and festoons remain, and the enthusiasm and hospitality of the people is as warm and gushing to-day as it was yesterday. Still the 20th of May is past and gone, and the "day we celebrate" is gone with it.

Last night the ceremonies of the occasion closed with speeches and fireworks on Independence Square. Governor Vance introduced the speakers, whose patriotic sentiments found echo in the hearts of acres of eager listeners there assembled.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was the first speaker introduced. Like his speech at Concord, true patriotism and wisdom and brotherly love predominated. Governor Chamberlain more than sustained the favorable opinion which his official acts had given him, and he certainly must have been pleased with the marked attention and enthusiastic endorsement with which he was listened to.

Governor Hendricks, of Indianaa, was next introduced. At the mention of his name the vast assembly simultaneously rent the very heavens with cheers. When order was restored the distinguished speaker congratulated the people of North Carolina upon the success of their great celebration, and was gratified to be able to be present on the occasion. He could not but express his gratification in seeing on his journey in Tennessee, in Georgia—the empire State of the South—and even in South Carolina, the evidence of returning prosperity. His heart was touched with gladness to see that the recent sore wounds were so rapidly healing, and he hoped that all would be blessed with a full measure of renewed vigor, wealth and happiness. This Centennial commemorates the greatest event in American history. On this spot North Carolina declared herself free and independent of Great Britain, and from this beginning sprung the free and independent Union of American States and all the glories and blessings that have been showered upon it. You, my fellow-citizens, have been spoken to as if the principles, the memories and the glories of the Mecklenburg Declaration were all your own exclusive property, but these are common property. Indiana asserts her title to a share in them, and they belong of right to every section of the country. Gov. Hendricks said a great deal in the same strain and spirit. His speech was well received, and cheer after cheer rent the air.

Gov. Vance being loudly called for, said that Mecklenburg was the home of American liberty Here it was born, but here shall it never be buried. We should be on good terms with all who sympathize truly with us in this celebration. The rebels of 1861 are the good friends of constitutional liberty as well as the rebels of 1775.

Speeches followed from ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia; Col. H. M. Polk, of Tennessee, Gen. W. R. Cox, Gen. T. L. Clingman, Col. Wm. Johnston, and others.

The ceremonies of the day were closed with a grand display of fire works.

On all hands the Centennial celebration was declared a grand success. The people of Charlotte and Mecklenburg have just cause to be proud of the *eclat* with which everything passed off. The weather, the crowd, the speeches, the public and private entertainments, were all that could be wished. The military, fireman and civic displays were all that could be expected. Indeed, except an unfortunate accident by which Mr. Williams, of the Raleigh Artillery, lost his hands in firing the sunrise salute, nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the occasion. North Carolina has just cause to be proud of the Centennial Celebration of the First Declaration of Independance upon American soil. "Let witlings," native or foreign, "defame her," her true sons and all those who love freedom and honor the soil upon which it was born will long remember with just pride and pleasure the 20th of May 1775, and its centennial return, 20 of May, 1875.

There are many incidents connected with the recent celebration worth relating, we shall hereafter refer to them. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the cumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

Pain in the Back.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

The Best Medicine.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for the complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Pronounced Incurable.

BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq: Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skilful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without. Respectfully, J. M. GILE, 364 Third Street, South Boston.

Nearly Blind.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to benefit others, I will state: When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last Summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial, I bought a bottle of VEGETINE, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used VEGETINE and the humorous sores, one after another, disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to VEGETINE, and nothing else. If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again I shall try VEGETINE as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept my thanks and believe me to be, very respectfully,

AUSTIN PARROTT, No. 35 Gano St., Cincinnati, O.

Dec. 1, 1872.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body. 4w

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300 Second Hand Spirit Casks,
300 Kegs Nails,
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Molasses! Molasses!

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N. B.—Orders for tickets amounting to $5 or over sent C. O. D., per express.
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Linen Handkerchiefs from 10 cts. up

A lot of Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 25 cents, worth 35 cents. A bargain.

Please give me a call and examine for yourself. Don't forget Exchange Corner

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april 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Its operation is not violent, but characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

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WATER equal to Greenbrier White in every respect, and superior in many. Parties visiting the Springs by rail will get off the cars at Winston, N. C., where stages will convey them to the Springs.

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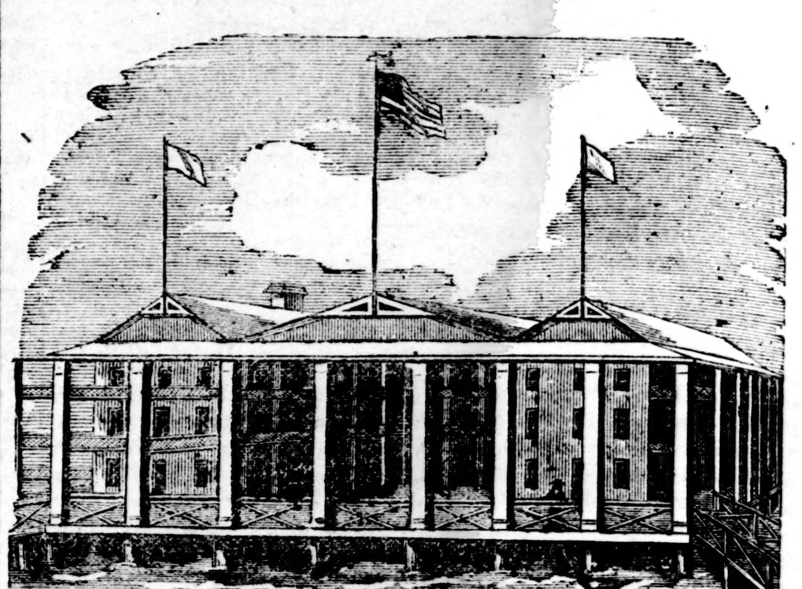
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NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water and learn the art of swimming. *Surf* as good as any upon the coast.

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All the games for exercise and amusement to be found at inland resorts, besides pleasure Boats, fast sailing and well managed, for

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The choicest WINES and LIQUORS are to be had at the RESTAURANT of the undersigned.

Music Hall and Croquet Parks open to my visitors. Tickets required of other parties. Aided by courteous assistants and a corps of polite and attentive servants, with ampler rooms and decided improvements recently made in the Culinary Department, the proprietor flatters himself that his BOARDING HOUSE, under the new regime, will be even more attractive to his select company than the Hotel was to the general public. Strict decorum will be rigidly enforced and the comfort of visitors *attentively* studied.

TERMS: $2.50 per day for first week; $1.50 per day for second week.

Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to early visitors. Children and servants half price.

may13 tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

Brunswick County Claims

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS against the county of Brunswick are requested to present them on or before the third Monday in May, 1875, to either member of the Board of Commissioners of Brunswick county to the Treasurer of said county, or to M. C. Guthrie, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

MARSDEN BELLAMY,
Attorney for Brunswick County.
march 5 55-1m&wt3dMon.inM

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ICE is plentiful and Cheap at the

NEW ICE HOUSE,

Dock, between Water and Front Sts.

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may 14-2m WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Enfield Times.

DANIEL BOND, Editor & Prop'r.
C. C. DAVENPORT Associate Ed.

TERMS:—One Year, $2 00; Six Months, $1 00.

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Judging from the first number, it will immediately take rank, editorially, with the first papers in the South.—*Norfolk (Va.) Journal.*

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dec 2

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice Literature, will be issued from the Goldsboro MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 16th, and the periodical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

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will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

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Address JULIUS A. BONITZ, Publisher,
dec 3 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Our Living and Our Dead.

Prospectus of 2nd Volume.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 10, 1874.

"OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine, containing 48 pages of reading matter, at $3 per year in advance.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this enterprise, I state that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish the Record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," to gather the material for the use of the future historian, and to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

In addition to the WAR RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA, the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it pre-eminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The Magazine will take the place of the newspaper, having same title, published by me during the past twelve months.

The first number will be issued Wednesday, September 9th, 1874. In the meantime, I respectfully ask old subscribers who desire to renew their subscriptions, and all others who wish the Magazine, *to remit promptly,* as the change and improvements require considerable outlay, and *ready money* is needed.

S. D. POOL.

Address, till further notice, "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD," Newbern, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina.

Exchanges will please copy.
aug 15 196—

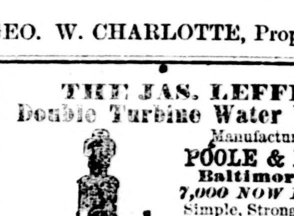
Cottage Bedsteads.

500 COTTAGE BEDSTEADS—NEW Styles. Just received and for sale low in lots to suit by

D. A. SMITH & CO.
may 13

THE JAS. LEFFEL

Double Turbine Water Wheel,



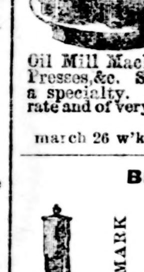
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

march 26 w'kly6m 13

BLATCHLEY'S



TRADE MARK. Patented.

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best Pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally.

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
feb 14 39-9m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Columbus County.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Rhoda Nance, against Edward Nance, } Petition for Divorce.

To Edward Nance:—You are commanded to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Whiteville, on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in February, 1875, to answer the complaint of said plaintiff. If you shall fail to appear at that time, the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said Court, this the 10th day of December, 1874.

W. M. BALDWIN, C. S. C.
F. GEORGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
dec 17 51-w6w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of LIPPITT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. T. B. Henderson having withdrawn from said firm. The business will be closed by Messrs. J. E. & T. B. Lippitt, who are alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. E. LIPPITT,
T. B. LIPPITT,
T. B. HENDERSON.

J. E. LIPPITT. T. B. LIPPITT.

J. E. LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Sale of CORN a specialty. Consignments solicited.
april 23 w1m

Employment.

I want 1,000 Agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST, and THE GROWING WORLD. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.
april 23-w1m

Notice.

Certificate No. 209, dated November 9th, 1839, for fifteen shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, in the name of David Godwin, having been lost, application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company for a duplicate.

T. G. DREW, Adm'r.
april 2 w-4t

THE PEE DEE HERALD.

Published every Wednesday at

WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY,

BY

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.

Has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country in North and South Carolina.

Advertisers will find it the best medium in either of the sister States for reaching the farmers, planters and merchants.

The extensive local advertising patronage exhibited in its columns is the best evidence of its large and influential circulation.

Specimen copies, with rates for advertising, sent free, postage paid, on application to the undersigned, either at Wadesboro or Wilmington.

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors.
45-tf

WEDDING CARDS and VISITING CARDS a specialty at the JOURNAL OFFICE.